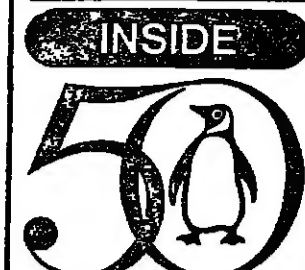


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INSIDE



Pick up a Penguin
Fifty years of paperback fame Page 14



Middle-class chronicler
A National stage for Alan Ayckbourn Page 18

Portfolio
£22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio competition. The weekly prize of £20,000, plus the daily £2,000. Yesterday's £2,000 daily prize was won by Mr T. Hall of Epsom, Surrey. Portfolio list, page 20; weekly prizes list, information service, back page.

Argentine plane seen off by RAF

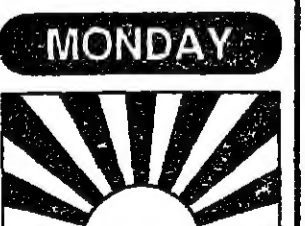
Argentina may make a formal protest to Britain after two RAF Phantom fighters intercepted an Argentinean naval plane and flew alongside for about 12 minutes, outside the 150-mile exclusion zone around the Falklands. The Ministry of Defence confirmed the aircraft had been "intercepted and identified".

Bomb escape
An Army patrol narrowly escaped injury when a bomb exploded in the Craggan area of Londonderry.

Lloyd's losses
Lloyd's investors on the troubled PCW syndicates will probably have to face substantially increased losses this year. Page 21.

Uganda alert
The Foreign Office advised Britons not to visit Uganda unless absolutely necessary, amid reports of worsening tribal conflict. Page 6.

Insurance battle
A housewife is fighting a big insurance company which is refusing to pay her claim for subsidence damage to her bungalow. Family Money, Page 25.



Forty years on, the new Japan
Surviving the memories of Hiroshima
Marketing a fantasy
Ponies, bears and fairies: the new toy "collectables"

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Bank of England governor 'should resign over JMB'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

An MP who has asked for police protection for himself and his family yesterday told the Commons of a Johnson Matthey Bankers' creditor with friends who had threatened to blow the legs off a City Takeover Panel witness, and of another creditor, known as The Cobra, who had been branded for "old fashioned piracy and extraordinary greed" by a New York judge.

Mr Brian Sedgmore, Labour MP for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, said in a half-hour, end-of-term Commons debate the Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, had "presided over a fantasy so bizarre that it's only believable because it is true."

"He has supervised a bank which has financed fraud and provided money for the purposes of criminals," he added.

But Mr Sedgmore held out little hope that anyone would be caught and brought to book. He had been told by sources that there had been a massive fraud and that directors of JMB had been involved, but that the fraud squad would be unable to go the evidence because the governor had given the culprit a nine-month start between bailing out the Bank last October and calling in the City of London police this month.

They had been given nine months "to lose documents, to sort out affairs with their accountants and to get their alibis fixed up. It is an appalling state of affairs," Mr Sedgmore said.

The MP told the House that the governor's responsibility and culpability for last September's £348 million JMB collapse was "awesome" and that he should resign.

The JMB directors who had been responsible for "this dreadful affair" should be sued for negligence and charged with the criminal offence of making reckless statements in the bank's accounts.

Mr Sedgmore said in direct reference to this week's JMB

writ against Arthur Young McClelland Moores, its auditors: "It's not the auditors who are responsible for the preparation of the accounts."

Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolton, also claimed that another JMB creditor, Mr Abdul Shamji, "the friend of the Prime Minister", had been given an inside tip-off about the creation of an enterprise zone in Strood, Kent, which had enabled him to buy up a derelict factory before the official announcement of government business incentives.

But the most startling allegations were presented to the House by Mr Sedgmore, a non-practising barrister, who argued that the failure of JMB directors to investigate the background and security of borrowers, and the subsequent absence of monitoring was a disgrace. "It is not only negligence," he said, "in my view, there is something very, very suspicious."

He said that one director, Mr Ian Fraser, had either been a simpleton, or had turned a blind eye to fraud, or he had been a party to fraud.

He told MPs: "I believe that we can reject the first one."

As an illustration of the bank's failure he returned to Mr Michael Hepker, chairman of the Leeds-based Sumrie Clothes Limited, and beneficial owner of Ravensbury Investments and Provincial Properties (Wales).

Mr Hepker had told the press that he was a man of integrity and a respectable businessman, the MP said yesterday.

He then asked: "What kind of respectable businessman who, when he is reported to the Takeover Panel, has friends who will phone up the person who is giving evidence and say they will blow his legs off if he doesn't behave himself?"

"What kind of respectable businessman makes a fool of 12 police officers and sends them on a bogus raid in order to discover illegal firearms last Friday?"

"What kind of respectable businessman so frightens solicitors for these companies that they have to put the documents into a safe because, on Mr Hepker's past record, they fear that they will be raided?"

Mr Sedgmore then said: "It has been put to me that some attempts might be made to shut me up or encourage me not to talk in this House. Islington police have been warned in relation to one of these men and yesterday I took the trouble to warn Commander Hunter in the Hackney office of any possible consequences there may be for my ex-wife, my son and myself."

Scotland Yard said last night that Mr Sedgmore had told senior officers of a threat made against Mr Pat Benson, the director of Ravensbury Investments, and of the MP's fears for his ex-wife, Audrey, and his son Richard, aged 19.

Mr Benson had received the threat three weeks ago and had registered the fact with his solicitor. Last Friday, the police had raided his present home.

Continued on back page, col 2

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton



Mr Brian Sedgmore, (top) Labour MP for Hackney, south, and Shoreditch; Mr Mahmud Sipra (bottom left) and Mr Abdul Shamji.

More cuts in home loan rates

By Richard Thomson

Two more big building societies - the National and Provincial and the Britannia - cut their mortgage interest rates yesterday, and an early move by others looked almost certain as the Bank of England signalled its desire for a further fall in the general level of interest rates.

There was also a hint yesterday of additional cuts in home loan rates from September.

The National and Provincial the seventh biggest society, and the Britannia reduced their rates by a basic three-quarters of a percentage point to 13.25 per cent, in line with cuts by the Halifax and Abbey National on Thursday.

National and Provincial is abolishing differential rates on larger loans while Britannia is scrapping the higher rate charged on loans over £30,000. The Woolwich said a cut in all its leading rates by September was likely.

The move will mean a cut in monthly repayments of about 60p per £1,000 for most National and Provincial borrowers, but for those with loans of more than £30,000 it will mean a reduction of nearly £1 per £1,000.

Neither society announced a cut in deposit rates nor in mortgage rates to existing borrowers.

A bigger mortgage rate cut may be on the way, however, as Mr Roy Cox, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said yesterday that the BSA would urge societies to reduce their rates by a percentage point from September.

A special meeting of the BSA to discuss rates was likely to be called for next month, Mr Cox added.

Pressure for a reduction was increased when the Bank of England cut its dealing rates by half a percentage point yesterday in a clear indication to the banks that base rates should fall by the same amount.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

Tough US line to Pretoria

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The White House yesterday for the first time publicly demanded the removal of the state of emergency in South Africa.

"We want the state of emergency removed. We will, however, maintain our policy of constructive engagement with the South Africans. If there is no voice of reason talking with South Africa it could lead to a result that no one wants."

The statement reiterated the US call for serious talks between the South African Government and black leaders aimed at establishing a just society and giving blacks political rights.

It was the toughest White House statement since the emergency was imposed a week ago and it urged the Government to act with the greatest restraint at this tense time.

The statement came as the US Security Council was considering a French initiative in favour of voluntary sanctions.

Recalling that the US views on mandatory sanctions were well known, the spokesman said: "We believe that to isolate South Africa economically and politically could lead to more bloodshed. Economic sanctions would do harm to the very people that we are trying to help."

The statement said that it was essential that Pretoria respected the fundamental rights of all South Africans. "The world is watching how that government and the South African police conduct themselves."

The real cause of violence in South Africa was apartheid. "A lasting peace will take hold in the townships and throughout the country only when apartheid is dismantled. We are deeply concerned whenever civil liberties are suspended anywhere in the world. This is certainly the case in South Africa where violence and repression will not solve the country's problems."

Sanctions rejected, page 6

Tyra case leads to strike by 400 social workers

Lambeth social workers, angry at the threat of disciplinary action against three of their members over the Tyra Henry case, walked out on strike last night, leaving children on its "at risk" register with only emergency cover.

All 400 of Lambeth's social services workers began an indefinite strike and it is understood that it will continue at least until a top level meeting between union representatives and the social services department on Tuesday.

A spokesman for the National Association of Local Government Officers said last night that the strike action was "to demonstrate solidarity with the workers following Lambeth Council's repeated threats of disciplinary action against staff involved in the Tyra Henry case."

"We wish to demonstrate our anger at the council's handling of the matter and their contemptuous attitude to the judge's exonerations of the social workers involved."

Andrew Neil was jailed for life on Thursday for battering his daughter Tyra Henry, aged 21 months, to death. The baby had been put on an "at risk" category after Neil had been convicted of assaulting Tyra's brother.

Political leaders at Lambeth south-west London, attempted late last night to quell the furor which led to yesterday's walkout by social services staff.

Mr Stephen Bubb, vice-chairman of Lambeth council's social services committee at the time of Tyra's death, said at an impromptu press conference yesterday that the council was not going to be intimidated out of taking appropriate action as a result of the tragedy.

"We intend to handle this the right way," he emphasized. "We are not looking for scapegoats."

He said he believed his staff were working in extremely

difficult circumstances not helped by "outrageous" reports in some sectors of the press.

"I do not think there is any suggestion in Nalogo that if there are any professional shortcomings there had not been an outcome of that."

"If we decide that disciplinary action is necessary we are not going to be intimidated by any union pressure."

The 180 field social workers and 220 administrative staff involved, all Nalogo members, said last night they would be providing emergency cover only for children and elderly people in the borough.

All routine visits to children "at home on trial", as in Tyra Henry's case, will stop. But the action does not extend to children in residential homes cared for by residential social workers.

Lambeth has 941 children under its care, in homes, with foster parents and 100-200 "at home on trial". Of the latter children, 153 in care are on the "at risk" register: one of the highest numbers at risk in any borough in the country.

Nalogo last night called for a fully independent inquiry into the Tyra Henry case to be set up by the Department of Health and Social Security rather than Lambeth Council.

"The public deserves something more than an inquiry set up by Lambeth," a Nalogo spokesman said. "The council has already held two inquiries at both of which disciplinary action was recommended extremely prematurely," he said.

Following allegations of political interference, he said the inquiry should also look into the relationship between social workers and councillors in the borough.

"Poisonous atmosphere," page 2

Botham poised to hit the record book for six

By Ivo Tannan

Ian Botham, the Somerset and England cricketer, took only 49 minutes and 50 balls to break his own record for the fastest hundred of the season against Warwickshire at Edgbaston yesterday. He becomes the second player in history to hit more than 30 sixes in first-class cricket during one summer.

With 60 sixes this season, he has just over seven weeks in which to beat the late Arthur Welford's record of 66 sixes in 1935. He, too, played for Somerset. His tally is often given as 72 but recent research has led to revision. Botham's century, the fourteenth fastest in history, contained no fewer than nine sixes and he had struck 12 in all when on 138, he closed Somerset's innings.

His century also included 10 fours and was made from only 26 scoring shots. The brunt of his onslaught was borne by two spin bowlers, one new to county cricket and the other of advanced years. Pierson, released from hospital after having been hit when in the field earlier in the match, and Gifford, the 45-year-old former England cricketer, had expensive analyses.

Twice this season Botham has scored centuries from 76 balls. He is likely, barring injury, to play in three more Tests and six county championship matches.

Season's breakdown, page 32

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SAVE & PROSPER

Was the Battle of Bosworth at Bosworth?

By Sarah Jane Checkland

To the embarrassment of organisers next month's celebrations to mark the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Bosworth an historian is claiming the battle was actually fought two miles away.

Mr Colin Richmond, aged 48, a lecturer at Keele University, is convinced that the battle which ended the Wars of the Roses took place in the Leicestershire village of Dadlington, two miles south of Bosworth.

The War of the Roses, fought between the Houses of Lancaster and York, decided the future of England when Henry Tudor (who became Henry VII) defeated Richard III.

Mr Richmond says that the battle, on August 22, 1485, was "meagrely documented at the time, but in 1511 Henry VIII licensed the church warden at Dadlington parish to collect contributions in the Midlands towards a chapel of St James

"standing upon a parcel of the ground where Bosworth field, otherwise called 'Dadlington field'... was done."

"I am only putting the battlefield back to where it was understood to have been in the early 17th century," says Richmond, adding that William Burton's 1522 description of Leicestershire also puts the site at Dadlington. "It's just that 18th century historians didn't bother to read that bit."

Mr Richmond's careful research is published in the latest edition of *History Today* and has upset the Leicestershire County Council, who have just spent £120,000 on expanding their Battlefield Visitor Centre at Bosworth, having secured a 24-year lease there, they now have an entire room devoted to demonstrating how the battle was fought, even indicating Richard's Well where Richard III was said to have stopped for a drink.

Throughout next month,

northwards from Dadlington to Bosworth."

Mr Richmond makes it plain that he does not like the Battlefield Centre at Bosworth. "It is an aspect of tourism that ruins everybody's culture. In this instance it is not just in the wrong place, but the whole thing in conjecture. Nobody knows for sure where the battle took place. My research convinces me that it was not at Bosworth," he says.

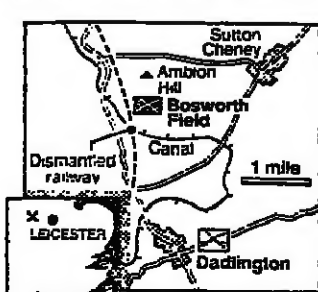
I am not sure of the actual site, but it is just below the little knole where the church Dadlington stands."

The Rev Anthony Bardsley, vicar of Dadlington, where folklore has it the victims of the battle were buried, is so convinced Mr Richmond is right that he is holding a special mass there on August 23. "We've known about this for some time" he says. There

is a local tradition here that people watched the battle from the tower of St Margaret's church, and we actually have a 'Crown Hill' in the Parish, traditionally where Richard's crown was found. Thorns still grow there.

"When the Leicestershire County Council first began to look for the sites to put up their

Tudor journey, page 11.



New effort to stamp out illegal broadcasts

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

The Government has declared war on radio pirates and is to direct most of the energies of the Radio Investigation Service (RIS) now part of the Department of Trade and Industry, away from answering queries on reception and towards catching illegal broadcasters.

In a written parliamentary answer yesterday Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology said: "More resources will be devoted to dealing with pollution of the radio spectrum by those who operate without licences and those who abuse their licence conditions. The staff of the RIS have already begun to step up enforcement action in this field and much more will follow."

"I strongly urge all those who may currently be operating without a licence or without proper regard to their licence conditions to put their position right as soon as possible. The penalties are severe and it is often necessary to seize and detain equipment as evidence for prosecution."

There are 240 RIS officers located all over the country and the division next month to help people to diagnose their radio and television reception problems and so relieve the group of this task and enable it to concentrate on catching radio pirates.

Remand on triple killing charge

A man accused of murdering three workmen at a sewage treatment plant near Glasgow, was remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Hamilton Sheriff Court, Strathclyde.

Peter McMurray, aged 43, of School Street, Hamilton, made no plea to charges of discharging a shotgun at the workmen, shooting them in the body and willfully murdering them, and of taking and driving away a car from the plant at Bothwell.

The workmen who died were William McIntosh, aged 56, of St Andrew's Drive, Hamilton; Alex Sexton, aged 42, of Kirkwell Place, Wishaw; and William Burns, aged 39, of Woodlands Crescent, Cambuslang.

Phone-tap right to be contested

The campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was given leave in the High Court yesterday to challenge the Government's powers to tap its members' telephones.

Mrs Joan Ruddock, the CND chairman, bases her case on allegations made on Channel 4 television by Cathy Massier, a former MI5 official.

Alliance gain

The Alliance has made another gain from Labour, in an area of Nottinghamshire dominated by working miners. Mr Donald Lowbridge, won a seat on Ashfield District Council.

A week ago the Alliance gained a seat on Nottinghamshire County Council.

New laws sought to stop abuses of local government decision-making

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Strong arguments for changing the law to prevent partisan manipulation of local government are advanced in submissions made by the Government yesterday to the Widdicombe inquiry.

A joint paper prepared by the Department of the Environment and the Scottish and Welsh Offices, says that present legal safeguards do not adequately constrain practices which deprive many councillors of the ability to take part effectively in decision-making and fulfil their essential role of scrutinizing the use of public funds.

Preconditions for clear accountability before the law are virtually extinguished, the paper says, and in some cases local democracy is threatened by councillors and staff associating in acts of intimidation and disruption of council meetings.

The committee of inquiry, with Mr David Widdicombe, QC, as chairman, was set up in February to examine the political organization of local government and recommend changes to strengthen local democracy.

It is acknowledged that the traditional committee system may no longer suffice for a large authority with heavy responsibilities for services in a "highly-demanding social environment."

There are, however, severe strictures on the abuses to

which the new procedures have led in some authorities.

"In some councils there is no longer an effective means of ensuring accountability to electors and ratepayers, or a clear identification of responsibilities," the paper says. The trends have "enhanced the increasingly obtrusive influence of sectional interests."

With group discipline applied to the most trivial of issues, and effective decision-making in the hands of a small number of members and officers, there must be a possibility that decisions would depend on what was acceptable to a party group, or to other interests on which that group depended for political support, rather than on balanced professional advice.

The paper discusses allegations of political discrimination by some councils which it describes as "deeply disturbing in their implications for public confidence."

It instances political tests, such as requiring actors not to perform in South Africa and boycotts of firms which perform defence contracts.

Ministers consider it unacceptable that powers conferred for the administration of public funds or property "should be used to discriminate against those who lawfully and reasonably decline to support the political views of groups of councillors."

Warning on straw burning

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

The increasing number of farmers who have voluntarily renounced straw burning has intensified the pressure on the Government to introduce a total ban from next year.

So far, the Ministry of Agriculture has resisted calls for a ban as impracticable. But the favourable response by farmers to appeals by conservation groups, including Friends of the Earth, to seek alternative methods of straw disposal after this year's harvest has caused alarm among farming bodies.

The National Farmers' Union is concerned that, if enough farmers are seen to be able to manage without burning, public opinion will force a complete prohibition. That would take no account of the difficulties of ploughing straw into the soil, or of the cost of opposed to light sandy loams. Farmers like to burn straw and stubble because it is quick and cheap - the cost of a box of matches as against the tractor fuel and man-hours needed for ploughing.

But opposition from outside the farming community is now almost total, and is shared by MPs, local authorities, the police and the fire brigades.

Farming journals have warned their readers that this is likely to be the make-or-break year, and that a further spate of accidental fires and complaints of smoke and smuts will make a ban inevitable.

Leading article, page 9

TV stars' cash 'helped the miners'

A man accused of duping television stars out of cash for striking miners yesterday denied he had spent the money on himself.

"I did not need supporting in that way," Mr Barrington Godfrey, aged 39, told Southwark Crown Court. He agreed with Mr Jeremy Donne, counsel for the prosecution the money did not go to support the miners, or their families directly.

"It depends on how you look at support. I was supporting them in the work I was doing, delivering posters and collecting clothes," he said.

Mr Godfrey claimed the cash was used to help the miners by making a 13-minute video for miners starring Miss Gascoigne, Bill Owen, Maggie Steed and Mr Tony Benn, MP. He admitted he had used false names, but said it was because of "Special Branch harassment" after investigations he had done into phone tapping.

"I described myself as a miner because it was far easier to get help from people I was working with," he told the jury.

He said that while in custody he had written to a number of people asking if they would come and give evidence. "But as a result of the terrific amount of publicity this case had attracted these people are not willing to come," he said.

Mr Godfrey, of Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire, denies 11 charges of theft and deception.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.



Two American composers with works premiered at this year's Proms, meeting Pierre Boulez, who is conducting some of the music. Elliott Carter (left) heard his "Pentode" played last night at the Royal Albert Hall with Pierre Boulez conducting, and Steve Reich (right) has his "Desert Music" in the Monday Prom. (Photograph: Jonathan Player).

GLC 'could have cut rates'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The GLC had enough excess money for the current year to reduce the rates of every household in London, it was claimed in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Anthony Scrivener QC, for Conservative-controlled Westminster Council, told Mr Justice Mann that because of "creative accountancy," used by high-spending boroughs, the GLC failed to take into account about £140 million when working out its borough's prospects for this year.

If that amount had been available to them at the time, then the GLC might well have decided to use it to reduce the burden of "rate capping."

But the GLC have since made other plans for the money, including some £45 million earmarked for projects in "stress" areas which are nearly all Labour-controlled.

Westminster are asking the judge to quash the decision as having been made unlawfully and are seeking an order requiring the GLC to consider using the money for the rate budget.

They claim there is enough money available to cut the rate of 34.25 in the £ imposed on them in March this year, to 24.25p.

Scientists to advise on radiation risks

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Government is to set up a committee to investigate the effects of man-made and natural radiation on health.

The announcement, in a parliamentary answer by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, was delayed until after the trial of British Nuclear Fuels Limited, for an unauthorized discharge of radioactive waste into the Irish Sea from the reprocessing plant at Sellafield.

Mr Clarke described the committee as a source of independent medical and scientific advice on the effects of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation. Its members were chosen for their medical and scientific expertise by the chief medical officer, Donald Acheson.

Government departments will be represented by assessors, and a secretariat will be provided jointly by the DHSS and the National Radiological Protection Board.

The committee is in line with recommendations of the inquiry by Sir Douglas Black last year into the incidence of leukaemia in Cumbria, near the Sellafield works.

The inquiry confirmed a higher than average incidence of leukaemia among children in the area. But as the number of leukaemias was higher than expected from calculations taking account Sellafield discharges, Sir Douglas proposed an examination of other possible causes.

Whitehall grades to go

By Our Social Policy Correspondent

The Government is to abolish more than 100 Civil Service grades to make it easier to transfer staff within Whitehall, Lord Gower, the minister responsible, announced yesterday.

In line with arrangements for senior officials, junior ranks are to be amalgamated into only

four grades. In future it should be much easier for, say, a specialist scientific officer to move to an administrative post, said vice-versa.

The move affects civil servants now called assistant secretary, senior principal, and their equivalents. They will be known respectively as grades five, six and seven.

Solicitors attack watchdog

By Peter Evans

The British Legal Association, which represents solicitors in England and Wales, has urged Mrs Thatcher to abolish the National Consumer Council.

The association's journal, *Independent Solicitor*, takes issue with a report by the council about money held by solicitors.

According to the journal, the report argued that, however hard they try, solicitors will not be able to allocate to particular clients every penny earned on a general client deposit account. It said that this could not be done without so much expense to the client that it would outweigh the advantage.

In view of that, the journal reports the council as saying, the accumulated interest should be taken from the profession as a whole and given to those who wish to found an institution.

The journal replies that solicitors advance substantial sums for their clients, legally aided and otherwise, every day of the year. Those sums paid out total more than the amount of unallocated interest.

When those payments are eventually recovered, whether from the client or the legal aid fund, no interest is recoverable

The Tyra Henry case

Social workers talk of poisonous atmosphere

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

The handling of the Tyra Henry case took place against a background of social workers increasingly at war with local councillors over the way child care cases were dealt with.

Social workers in Lambeth in south London, described the atmosphere as "poisonous". They were prepared to be quoted, but they said they had faced repeated charges of racism when white handled cases involving black families. Decisions to place black children in care or for adoption, had been overturned by councillors on the the social services committee, chaired by Mrs Janet Boateng, and that the drive against racism in Lambeth had reached ludicrous extremes, the social workers

said. One social worker who was offered a trainee on placement who could be either black or white opted for white student believing more white trainees ought to be taught to handle the problems of ethnic minorities. Charges of racism for not choosing a black student followed, and there were threats of disciplinary action.

Last year the High Court supported social workers when councillors overturned a decision by social workers to keep a white youth in secure accommodation.

In April amid charges that councillors were vindictively looking for scapegoats in the Tyra Henry case, a half-day strike took place with a motion of no confidence passed in Mrs Boateng and the then vice-chairman of social services Mr Stephen Bubb.

Mr John Wheeler, until

recently chairman of the British Association of Social Workers branch in Lambeth, said yesterday that social workers agreed with many of the council's aims.

"We agree that black children should be placed with black families wherever possible, but when you cannot find black foster parents do you leave the children in residential care? It is a problem of being faced with a blanket approach."

"Social workers are being belittled as racist and middle-class immigrants who know nothing about the working class community and ethnic minority issues and have nothing to offer at all. The atmosphere is such that it is almost impossible for social workers to get a fair hearing for their viewpoint."

"Decisions on cases have been taken in a very arbitrary way."

Some social workers complained they were frightened of taking decisions on black cases. Mr Wheeler said: "I cannot say categorically that is happening, but I can imagine that if you have the case that your decision will be overturned at the end of the day that could well happen."

He said the original internal inquiry into the Tyra Henry case had taken place "in an atmosphere of sheer vindictiveness and moral panic". There had been statements by Mrs Boateng that "heads would roll" even before the inquiry got going.

The new inquiry into the Tyra Henry case ought to examine the whole atmosphere in the social services department, he said, to establish how intimidated social workers were.

It states, for example, that social workers should look at the extended family, grandparents, aunts, uncles and the like, in looking for care for children. Yet Mr Wheeler said that social workers used Andrew Neil's grandmother in the Tyra Henry case were criticized by councillors for "over-compensating" because a black family was involved.

The issue, he said, involved how far local councillors, who ultimately were legally responsible for care decisions, should actually control what happened in individual cases.

"There is a certain amount of truth in the argument that social workers are not sufficiently accountable, but the issue has been so oppressively pressed in Lambeth that social workers are almost unable to contribute at all."

Barristers in 'second class' protest

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Bar faces conflict and acute pressure for change at its postponed annual meeting today.

The pressure, in part, comes directly from Whitehall. With decreasing funds available from the Treasury, barristers say, those who practice in the Criminal Courts are second-class citizens. In real terms they are earning less.

The question at issue is whether or not the Bar Council is likely to become more of a

trade union. There is a resolution that from 1986-87 the chairman of the Bar should be elected by a postal ballot.

Barristers think that change is likely. All 10 nominees of A Campaign for the Bar, a ginger group, have been elected to the Bar Council.

The campaign is masterminded by Robin DeWilde, who two years ago won substantial support for a scheme to blacklist solicitors who failed to pay barristers

Now he has a powerful alliance, with particular support from the provincial Bar. The campaign wants "a professional negotiator to assist in presenting our case on fees."

But the hidden question that lies behind these moves is the heart of the integrity of the legal profession: its independence, its professionalism, and its ability to continue to produce men and women as judges who owe nothing to anyone.

Inquiry into alleged police corruption

By our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Police Complaints Authority is supervising an investigation into allegations of corruption involving the Greater Manchester police where a detective constable has been suspended from duty.

The authority has approved the appointment of Chief Supt John Nesbitt from the South Yorkshire police as the investigating officer.

Correction

In the calls to the Bar, published yesterday, part of the Middle Temple list was omitted. It should have been: Karen Gregory, BA, Liverpool Uni and Dip Law, Poly of Central London; H C Mercer, BA, of Downing Coll, Cambridge.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$20; Belgium 8 fr 20; Canada \$2.75; France 10 fr 20; Germany 10 DM; Greece 100 dr; Hong Kong \$2.50; India 100 p; Italy 100 L; Japan 1000 yen; Korea 1000 w; Luxembourg 100 fr; Netherlands 100 g; New Zealand \$2.50; Norway 100 kr; Portugal 100 esc; Spain 100 pes; Sweden 100 kr; Switzerland 100 fr; Taiwan 100 NT; Thailand 100 baht; USA \$2.50; Yugoslavia 100 din.

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Shah deal shows rift between unions

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

The electricians' no-strike deal with Mr Eddy Shah, the newspaper publisher, has angered their right-wing allies in the engineering union and exposed a growing rift between the two organizations.

Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) being shut out of the new national newspaper by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union. They also object to the electricians' "stridency" in opposing the threat of expulsion from the Trades Union Congress which hangs over both bodies.

The engineers are under investigation by the TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, for accepting government money for ballots in breach of policy. The electricians have applied for state cash, but are not yet the subject of the disciplinary process because they have not received it.

Mr Jack Whyman, a right-wing engineers' union executive member for the South-east with special responsibility for Fleet Street, said yesterday that his union would not be "led by the nose" out of the TUC by the electricians.

It is felt that the engineers have been taking a more conciliatory line in recent TUC committees than the electricians.

Mr Whyman described the Shah deal as a "stab in the back" to his union. "They are encouraging Eddy Shah to stick two fingers up to the trade union movement. In Japan such organizations are called 'yellow dog unions'," he said.

The directors of Shopco Limited, one of Britain's most successful shop equipment and retail design companies, are becoming members of the electricians' union in a single-union deal negotiated for the company's new manufacturing plant in South Wales.

The deal includes an arbitration agreement, similar to the agreement reached with Mr Shah ensuring normal working during industrial disputes.

He said the electricians had come under the influence of "Mainstream", the new right wing group in the labour movement.

The union was looking at several options to demonstrate their opposition to the Shah deal.

Teachers in talks, page 4



Andrew Neil, aged 20, who was convicted of murdering his daughter Tyra Henry, aged 21 months (right).

Catalogue of failure in infant abuse deaths

By Our Social Services Correspondent

From Maria Colwell, the seven-year-old girl battered to death by her stepfather in 1973, to the inquiries into the deaths of Tyra Henry and Jasmine Beckford, there have now been more than 20 public and formal inquiries into deaths from child abuse since 1973.

The list includes Darryn Clarke, Paul Brown, Lisa Godfrey and Karen Spencer, but the Department of Health said yesterday it had no plans to issue fresh guidelines to social workers on ways to prevent child abuse cases.

From the list of inquiries the same factors emerge time and again in the failures that led to children's deaths - communication breakdowns between social workers or other departments and agencies, failures to

review cases regularly and comprehensively, and misunderstandings of the job of other professionals.

The Government is, however, reviewing how inquiries into cases where death or serious injury has occurred should be launched.

Lambeth's own internal inquiry into the events surrounding the death of Tyra Henry revealed a series of short comings.

It highlighted too much attention paid to the problems of Tyra's mother and too little attention to the safety of the child; lack of co-ordination between the social workers on the case and failure of the coordinator to read the minutes of successive case conferences about Tyra.

Neil helped by silence of friends

By Robin Young

Andrew Neil, jailed for life on Thursday for murdering Tyra Henry, owed his previous liberty to a code of silence among his family and friends. Neil had a 1983 conviction for cruelty to his baby son Tyrone, quashed on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

Tyrone was admitted to hospital in March 1982 unconscious and suffering from injuries which left him blind, partly deaf, brain-damaged, and crippled for life. Doctors said they resorted to bringing swung by the legs and shaken up and down.

The case against Neil had been based entirely on two interviews with police, in which he admitted shaking Tyrone, but only in panic when the baby was already convulsing. The police would call in witnesses from among those who had been in the house at the time.

Mr Jeffrey Rucker, the assistant recorder hearing the case at the Inner London Crown Court, directed that a charge of grievous bodily harm be withdrawn, but Neil was convicted on a cruelty charge. He was sent to Boreas, but five months later his conviction was quashed.

Yesterday policemen connected with the case said it had been impossible to find anyone prepared to give evidence against Neil, though they were believed to have been five to eight people in the flat when the incident occurred.

Leading article, page 9

Shah deal shows rift between unions

Art collector's threat to sell pictures abroad forces tax rule change

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

A discreet game of brinkmanship between the Government and the art historian Denis Mahon, during which he threatened to sell his fine collection abroad, ended yesterday in victory for Mr Mahon and the introduction of virtually open-ended concessions to save great items of national heritage.

Lord Gowrie, the Minister for the Arts, announced that large and important items of both art and property may now be accepted in lieu of tax by drawing on the public expenditure reserve, instead of setting them against the specific budgets of either the Office of Arts and Libraries or the Department of the Environment.

The existing £2 million fund for works in lieu of tax will continue and be used for small items. The new rules will be without a ceiling on large items, although it is thought the concessions will cost about £12m a year.

The news immediately prompted Mr Mahon, aged 74, to drop his threat to stipulate in his will that his art collection, which may be worth £30 million, should be sold abroad on his death, with the proceeds to go to foreign institutions.

Instead, he is to draw up a will which divides the collection of 70 pictures and hundreds of drawings between British galleries. The works are by artists such as Guercino, Rembrandt, Giotto and Domenico.

The National Gallery will receive 14 paintings, giving it, with existing exhibits, one of the best public collections of 17th century Italian art in the world.

The other recipients will be the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, the National Gallery of Scotland, the National Museum of Wales, Birmingham City Art Gallery, Manchester City Art Gallery, and the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

The tax changes have been sought for years, but there is little doubt that it was Mr Mahon's threat which brought about the change in policy.

Items of art which are judged to be of sufficient importance may set off against capital transfer tax, usually after the death of the owners, and handed over to an institution.

The tax has been criticised for forcing the sale of works of art, land and houses in order to pay the necessary duties, even in cases where owners would have preferred the items to have stayed intact, or in Britain.

The new provision should mean the end of the continuing campaigns to save houses or historic collections, and the occasional provision of extra funds to pay for them.

Sir David Piper, director of the Ashmolean, said: "This is a major victory and a great deal of it is due to Mr Mahon who has the most gorgeous stammina. He produced a crisis, a point on which action had to be taken one way or another. What the Government has been doing for possibly 20 years is stalling, and this was the motor which generated this decision."

Mr Mahon, who lives in Chelsea, said his threat to sell abroad was not a bluff. "If the Government decided it preferred cash to culture I would

have instructed my executors to sell the entire collection abroad. They would have paid 60 per cent in tax and the pictures and the residue would go abroad. I do not have any dependants so they knew that I had every intention of going through with it."

The remarkably rich collection cost Mr Mahon £50,000 over 30 years, although he has never paid more than £2,000 for a picture. He stopped collecting 20 years ago because of soaring prices in the art world.

The core of his collection is work by seventeenth century Italian painters who became fashionable earlier this century and only started to be rehabilitated when Mr Mahon wrote a key book on the period, *Studies in Seicento Art and Theory*, published in 1948.

Today his collection is so extensive that he does not have a completely up-to-date catalogue, and had to count how many Guercinos he owns - nine - to be certain. He also owns four works by Rembrandt.

"I bought my first painting, a Guercino, in 1934. Nobody cared about these paintings then or paid them the slightest attention. I realized they were in error and perceived that those artists were being judged on criteria which did not apply to their work."

Mr Mahon, who also intends to leave his personal funds which, he says, are "reasonably considerable" to the National Art Collections Fund, paid tribute to the role of Lord Gowrie in the policy changes.



Mr Denis Mahon with some of the pictures he threatened to sell abroad. (Photograph: Sally Soames).

Hand-held equipment 'could have spread fire'

From Peter Davenport Bradford

Hand-held fire extinguishers, if used, could have spread the fire at Bradford City Football Ground rather than extinguish it, a forensic expert yesterday told the inquest into the deaths of 56 supporters on May 11.

Mr Roy Cook, a Home Office scientist, was commenting on reports that if such extinguishers had been available at the ground, the fire could have been put out quickly and lives saved.

He told the Bradford coroner, Mr James Turnbull: "The structure of the stand and the seating was such that no small extinguisher could have been expected to reach all the burning materials. When the fire was first seen it is quite likely that the structure was already alight up above."

"It would have required not a hand-held extinguisher but a full hose reel with a proper fire hose to guarantee extinguishing the fire."

"It could have possibly exacerbated the fire by using a small extinguisher and could have spread it down the seating setting off other smaller fires."

Mr Cook believed the fire was started by a small flame from either a dropped match, cigarette or tobacco which ignited the sizeable amount of rubbish below the stand, "ideal for rapid flame spread".

Det Sup Kevin Cooper said a *Daily Star* journalist, Mr Ian Trueman, used "a tremendous amount of journalistic licence" in his report on the Bradford fire, which carried the headline "I saw killer smoke bomb".

"In my opinion, Mr Trueman saw nothing more than the other 10,600 people in that stadium. The article in the *Daily Star* was wholly inaccurate and misleading," added Mr Cooper.

The jury of seven women and three men will spend the weekend studying the Popplewell report on the fire before continuing their deliberations on Monday.

Hunt for killer of young mother

A hunt was under way last night for the murderer of Mrs Linda Tate, aged 21, who was found stabbed to death in the hallway of her maisonette at Loudwater, Buckinghamshire, by her husband Steve when he returned home from work.

Their baby son was in a cot in his bedroom. Detective Superintendent Tony Miller said that he had not been able to determine a motive for the attack but could not rule out the possibility of a sexual assault.

The hearing continues

Surveyors propose tax relief on housing repairs

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Tax relief on the cost of housing repairs and maintenance to encourage owners to keep their homes in good order is recommended in a housing discussion paper published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors yesterday.

The paper proposes measures to overcome Britain's housing shortage and ensure a fairer deal for occupiers and owners.

The report appearing the day after the recommendation of the inquiry into British housing, chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh, states that mortgage interest tax relief helps those with higher incomes. It believes that a better system of financial help for housing costs would be related to needs, and proposes a housing allowance, to be introduced over time, which would be available "to everyone who needs help, regardless of whether he or she was a tenant or an owner-occupier".

The committee which produced the paper argues for much higher housing investment in both public and private sectors. "Only by this means can supply and demand be brought into better balance. If this could be achieved, however, it would mean that people would have a real choice of where to live and whether to be owner-occupiers or tenants. And if they did want to be tenants, they would have choice of whether to rent from a local

authority, a private landlord or a housing association."

To provide the choice, it is essential to reverse the decline of the private sector, the committee says. It recommends incentives such as capital tax allowances for new buildings intended as private accommodation, market rents for all new lettings, and a phased reduction in rent control over existing tenancies, backed by a new system of financial help for those who cannot afford market rents.

To encourage higher standards of maintenance in the private sector, the committee proposes that expenditure on specific types of repair and maintenance should qualify for income tax relief, subject to a maximum.

Its suggested new "housing allowance" would - in the same way as the proposed needs-related housing allowance of the Duke of Edinburgh's inquiry - replace the present systems of housing benefits of tax relief on mortgage interest, although people with existing mortgages would continue to enjoy tax relief for a long transitional period. The allowance would be worked out from a formula which took into account the applicant's housing costs and household income.

Better Housing for Britain (Surveyor Publications, 12 Great George Street, London SW1P 3AD, £3.50).

Pop singer 'threatened employers'

Jay Aston, the former Backs singer, was accused in the High Court yesterday of "pointing a pistol" at the head of her employers.

She had threatened to go to the press and break up the group unless she was allowed to record as a solo artist for another company, counsel told Mr Justice Warner.

Mr Michael Burton, QC, for Bucks Fizz's recording company, Big Note Music Productions, claimed the first threat was carried out when Miss Aston told the story of her affair with the husband of the group's creator, Nicholas Martin to *The Sun*.

Mr Burton alleged that the singer was heavily under the influence of her business adviser, Mr Barry McKay.

Big Note Music is asking the judge for an order preventing Miss Aston from recording with any other company. They also want an order against Mr McKay to stop him "inciting" a breach of her contract.

The hearing continues

Test case ruling is reserved

Judgement was reserved at Westminster County Court yesterday after an eight-day sex discrimination hearing which could change the way insurance companies treat women.

Miss Jennifer Finner, aged 37, a dentist, claims that a company acted unlawfully by charging her 30 per cent more than a man for the same policies.

The ruling by Judge McDonnell is expected towards the end of September.

The Equal Opportunities Commission backed Miss Finner in her claim for damages from the Friends Provident Life Office, and a declaration that the company discriminated against her.

Friends Provident Life Office admitted that the policies, giving Miss Finner lump-sum cash payments in the event of sickness, discriminated between men and women.

But Mr Thomas Morison QC, for the company, said it was exempted from liability for any claim brought under the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975.

Mother 'tried to stop friend biting child'

A mother told Liverpool Crown Court yesterday that she had tried to pull her boy friend off her four-year-old son as he was biting him.

She said he would punch the boy in the stomach when he wet the bed, and one occasion picked him up by the pyjamas and the neck and banged his head against a wall.

Nusan Stock, aged 22, and her boy friend Malcolm Poole, aged 28, a laboratory technician, both of Duke Street, Birkenhead, deny murdering Miss Stock's son Christopher on November 6 last year.

The court has been told that the boy died of a brain haemorrhage after repeated violence to the head. His body was covered in bruises and bite marks.

Miss Stock told the court yesterday that she saw Mr Poole bite the child on some occasions and tried to pull him off and other times she knew he had bitten him because of the marks.

"I said to him, 'leave him alone because it's going to cause him some damage'. He said, 'I'll leave him alone when I've finished with him'."

She admitted that she had bitten the child twice, once when he climbed on to the lavatory in the bathroom and began throwing soap and detergent. She said that Mr Poole had caused most of the injuries but admitted she had caused some of them.

Mr Poole had told her there was something about Christopher that he did not like and he could not take to him.

She said she would not take the child to the doctor's or to see members of the family towards the end because of the bruises and bite marks.

She said that Mr Poole would check to see if the boy had wet the bed and, if he had, would punch him in the stomach. On one occasion he had hit Christopher across the head with a pan.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Post Office seeks links by computer

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Post offices could be selling theatre tickets and taking travel bookings within the next decade if a £100 million modernization programme for the counters proves popular.

The Post Office, which disclosed profits of £133.7 million yesterday, has submitted plans to the Government for electronic terminals to be installed at 6,000 post offices by the end of the 1980s.

The pilot scheme, if given government approval, would begin next year and extend into 1987, taking in 250 offices in the Thames Valley area.

The Post Office hopes to improve its services and link them to the central computers of leading airlines, travel companies or booking agents.

Fifty automatic teller machines are also expected to be in operation by the end of this year and 180 by next summer. The network will allow customers of some banks and building societies to withdraw money using a cash card and will eventually extend to 800 offices.

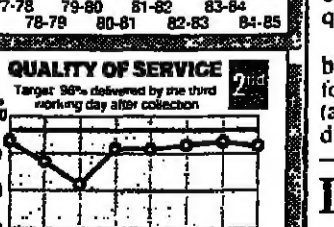
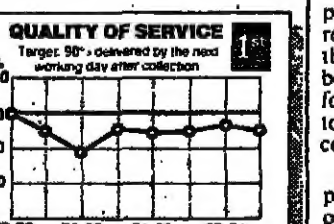
The Post Office's profits were predicted by the corporation's chairman Sir Ronald Dearing earlier in the year.

However, the Post Office failed to meet its target delivery times for first and second class mail. The corporation blamed bad weather, train delays, and industrial disputes.

The Government has directed that the post office be split into mail and counter services for management and financial purposes.

The Girobank, which made an operating profit of £18.8 million, up 21 per cent on last year, is already separate for accounting purposes.

Girobank and counter services will be separate subsidiary companies of the corporation within the next two years.



Hunt dispute led to attack in lavatory

A hunt master who resigned amid allegations that he was so drunk he fell off his horse, was attacked in a men's lavatory by another member of the Hunt Committee, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Peter Bellamy, master of the Spooner and West Dartmoor Hunt in Devon, was hit on the head by Mr Frank Toye, in the lavatory of an hotel.

The blow caused a cut which needed five stitches. A second punch smashed the hunt master's false teeth, magistrates at Tavistock were told.

Mr Toye, aged 53, a stone-mason of Whitchurch Road, Tavistock, was ordered to pay Mr Bellamy, a farmer, £150 compensation, including £47 for the damage to the false teeth. He was given a conditional discharge for a year.

Potato men told to cut surpluses

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has told the Potato Marketing Board to reduce surpluses by placing further restrictions on the acreage that farmers are allowed to plant.

Under the marketing scheme, which was set up in the 1930s, the board allocates an acreage to each grower and in return contracts to buy surpluses to prevent a price collapse.

Last year's harvest was the biggest ever and the board was forced to seek a £17 million subvention from the Treasury to offset its losses in intervention purchase.

After doubling the levy on producers, board officials appeared confident a few weeks ago that they would be able to meet the costs of this year's purchases from their own resources. Yet already, before the harvest of the crop has begun, the board has been forced to buy nearly 27,000 tonnes of early potatoes at a cost of at least £1 million.

Most of the surplus has been ploughed back into the ground, or dyed and dumped in quarries, or sold as animal feed.

The new total area stipulated by the Ministry of Agriculture for next year is 58,000 hectares (about 390,000 acres), a reduction of about 3 per cent.

Lightning death

Adrian Francis, aged 19, of Cottingham, near Hull, an apprentice fitter, was struck dead by lightning yesterday.

No-surcharge fares bonus for holidaymakers

By Our Commercial Editor

Portland Holidays is to offer a long-term, no-surcharge guarantee covering not only this winter's package holidays but also those to be announced for next summer.

Portland, the biggest tour operator in the direct-sell market, is part of Thomson Travel, whose other subsidiary, Thomson Holidays, surprised the trade earlier this week by announcing a no-surcharge guarantee running for a year.

Intasun has since matched the guarantee for this winter's holidays, after Thomas Cook Holidays earlier released details of a number of winter no-surcharge deals.

The strength of the pound has meant surcharging has already largely disappeared. Earlier this year surcharges were running up to 10 per cent ceiling, adding £30 to a typical £300 holiday.

Pipe and cigar smokers face price rise

Cigar and pipe tobacco prices are going up and a rise in cigarette prices is likely before the end of the summer.

Imperial Tobacco, Britain's largest tobacco manufacturer, is raising prices on packets of five six on 10 small cigars, by 2p. Full panatella and half corona cigars will go up by 1p each. A 25-gramme pack of pipe tobacco will rise by 3p. The rises will take effect from the end of August.

It means the recommended price of six Panama cigars will go up to £1.15 and Castella panatellas will be 51p each. St Bruno pipe tobacco will cost £1.36.

Other manufacturers are expected to bring in similar increases. Imperial blames higher manufacturing costs although part of the increase will also benefit retailers.

Disease source traced

Health authority investigators believe they have traced the source of an outbreak of Legionnaires' Disease on the Kent coast to an industrial estate at Ramsgate.

Five cases, all of them men, have been treated for the disease at Margate General Hospital. Mr Derek Sudds, aged 60, of Ramsgate, died on July 9.

Three of the others were seriously ill but are now recovering.

All the sufferers work at, or live near, Haine industrial estate, adjoining a big council housing estate on the outskirts of Ramsgate. Factory equipment and air conditioning plants have been sterilized.

Iron Age harbour works discovered in Dorset

By Norman Hammond Archaeology Correspondent

Iron Age harbour works more than two thousand years old have been found on Christchurch harbour in Dorset. A ramp up which ships could be dragged leads down to deep water where an artificial channel may exist.

The discovery was made earlier this month during excavations at Hengistbury Head, directed by Professor Barry Cunliffe, of Oxford University. "This was intended to be the last of six years of excavation but now we have to

see it as the start of a new campaign", he said.

What Professor Cunliffe describes as "a massive programme of engineering" was undertaken to create a dry platform above the marsh, metalled with a thick layer of gravel and fronted by a sloping gravel ramp leading to the water.

The gravel came from beaches near by, and pottery found on its surface includes Roman wine amphorae imported from Italy in about 100 BC.

Fine wheel-made pottery from Brittany was also found,

suggesting that the trade had been through Northern France in a pre-historic predecessor of Sealink.

"It was here that the ships of the entrepreneurs, intent to exploit Britain's mineral wealth and slave markets, stopped to offload cargo and take on new goods", Professor Cunliffe said.

"Julius Caesar specifically mentions the sturdy construction of Breton ships of this period, built so that they could be dragged up and beached. The harbour ramp at Hengistbury was no doubt designed for just such vessels."

No ship remains have so far been found, but Professor Cunliffe believes that the marshy environment may have preserved much organic material, including wooden vessels if any sank in the harbour.

"The waterlogged conditions preserve a mass of organic material, including a ditch in which reeds, insects and other plant remains survive in an excellent state of preservation", he said.

"This provides a unique opportunity to examine the alien plants and parasites introduced into barbarian Britain from the Classical world."

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Commons anger over by-pass route through national park

By Michael Bally, Transport Editor

The Government's decision to route the proposed A30 by-pass through the Dartmoor National Park, Devon, south of the town through part of the Dartmoor National Park, provoked anger in Parliament when it was announced by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday.

The move, after a long-running dispute over the route, went against the recommendations of a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, and Mr Ridley drew criticism from his own back-benchers as well as from Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, opposition transport spokeswoman, who called on him to resign.

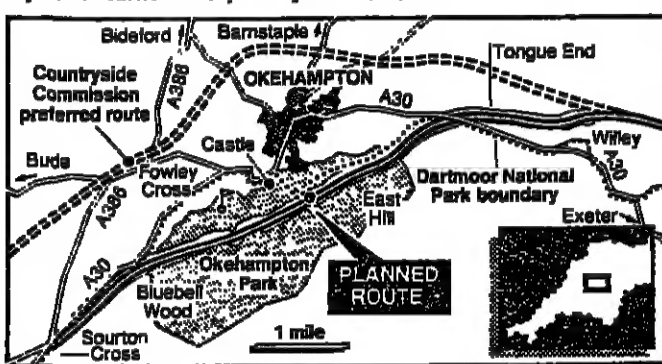
An unrepentant Mr Ridley promised a Bill in the next session to implement his decision and said that the issue must be resolved once and for all, and the people of Devon and Cornwall would welcome it.

The southerly route runs through nearly two miles of the Dartmoor National Park, passing through a medieval deer park. Conservationists invoked a special parliamentary procedure earlier this year to petition against compulsory purchase of two pieces of public open space along the route.

Mr Ridley said that the southerly route had been supported by successive governments and by an independent inspector after a 96-day public inquiry.

● The Government is set on collision course with conservation bodies and some of its own supporters over the decision to force the new dual carriageway through a corner of the national park (Stephen Goodwin writes).

A special parliamentary procedure is to be used to confirm the route through the northern edge of the park in spite of its rejection earlier this year by a



Teachers explore no-strike deals

By Lucy Hodges

Education Correspondent

The smallest teachers' union, the Professional Association of Teachers (PAT), is to hold exploratory talks with the electricians' union about ways in which "no-strike" agreements might be applied in education.

The news comes on the eve of the association's conference which opens at Surrey University on Monday, and reflects the confidence of a union whose membership has grown by one third in the past 18 months.

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the 34,000-strong association says membership is rising at 100 a day. He is interested in talking to the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union because of the no-strike deals it has made with Nissan, Sanyo and Mr Eddy Shah, the newspaper publisher.

As a union with a no-strike policy, PAT's interest in these deals is hardly surprising, but Mr Dawson wants to know more about "single option", or "pendulum" arbitration, under which an arbitrator decides either to award the union's claim in full or the employer's offer.

Advocates of the system, which is operated in West Germany and other countries, say it helps to keep down wage claims and improves low offers. "If we had used pendulum arbitration on a claim of 7 per cent, we would have had 7 per cent already", Mr Dawson said.

He takes a dim view of the National Union of Teachers' handling of the current teachers' pay dispute and the antipathy is reciprocated. Indeed most of the other six teachers' unions regard PAT as a bit of a joke.

Mr Dawson believes his association has to be taken seriously because it has an alternative to strike action in its pendulum arbitration ideas, and because it successfully challenged the NUT in the courts over the union's refusal to allow PAT to take part in talks on re-structuring teachers' pay.

Mr Dawson says PAT has members of all political views, but he admits: "Today, within the trade union movement, reasonableness, the readiness to listen to what the other side has to say, is regarded as a right-wing thing to do."

Mr Dawson's long-term hope is to see a coming together of all no-strike unions in a federation.

Baby girl strangled on drip feed tube

The death of a baby girl who strangled herself on the tube of a hospital drip-feed could not have been prevented, the Southwark coroner, Dr A Cordon Davies, said yesterday.

Recording a verdict of accidental death, he said: "There was certainly no lack of care and this was a quick fatality."

Suzanne Bull, aged 13 months, of Blenheim Drive, Welling, Kent, was recovering from bowel surgery at the Brook General Hospital, Shooter's Hill, south-east London.

Two schoolgirls, aged 13, from Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, who were found with knife wounds at a forest picnic site near Mundford, Norfolk, on Tuesday, were in a "serious but stable" condition in hospital yesterday.

Man accused of murder attempt

A man from near Newmarket, Suffolk, charged with two counts of attempted murder, one of rape and one of attempted rape, will appear before Thetford magistrates in Norfolk on Monday.

Two schoolgirls, aged 13, from Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, who were found with knife wounds at a forest picnic site near Mundford, Norfolk, on Tuesday, were in a "serious but stable" condition in hospital yesterday.

Peace protester sent to Holloway

Miss Pat Arrowsmith, the campaigner against nuclear weapons, began her twelfth jail sentence yesterday when magistrates at Highgate, north London, sentenced her to 14 days in Holloway prison.

Miss Arrowsmith, aged 55, of Hornsey, refused to pay £71 in fines, costs, and compensation imposed by Huntingdon magistrates in Cambridgeshire, in April, for criminal damage to fencing at the United States Air Force base in Alconbury. She said she had paid the same amount to the Live Aid appeal.

Francis divorced

Clare Francis, the yachtswoman, was granted a decree nisi at the London Divorce Court yesterday on the ground that she and her husband Mr Jacques Redon have lived apart for more than two years.

Cock-fight case

Eight men from Cumbria, Lancashire and Shropshire will appear before magistrates at Bridgnorth on Monday on charges brought by the RSPCA, arising from alleged cock fighting.



Mayor Zimmerman, aged 12: Sound political reputation.

Boy mayor backs his own demise

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Mayor of Crab, a little farming village in the heart of Texas, has been one of the most energetic champions of incorporation - the process that will give his community of 200 the status of a proper town.

This was the issue on which he was elected two years ago. But the moment his dream is realized next month he will, by law, be cast into the political wilderness. For Mayor Brian Zimmerman is aged 12 - too young, even in Texas, to head a fully fledged municipal council.

His worship, 5ft 4in and a lively pupil ready to move into the eighth grade of George Junior High School, nominated himself and first stood for election in September 1983. He thrashed his two opponents - "middle-aged people who didn't understand the issues", as he described them - with a majority of 23 of 30 votes cast.

Master Zimmerman insisted that Crab must become a real town. The culmination of his mayoral office will be a poll next month, at which the village will probably vote itself a new sub-district of neighbouring Tera, population 3,500. A ten-yearly will be chosen in November and the governing council next April.

Emigrés indict Moscow for Baltic occupation

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

A two-day "Baltic tribunal" against the Soviet Union, organized by émigré Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, ended here yesterday with the issuing of a formal indictment against Moscow for the annexation and military occupation of the Baltic states.

The Soviet Union was also accused of Russifying the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian educational systems and cultures, and of systematic violations of human rights there.

The tribunal was organized by the Washington-based Baltic World Conference, an umbrella body comprising the Estonian World Council, the World Federation of Free Latvians and the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania, all exile organizations.

A six-man inquiry board consisting of prominent international human rights experts heard 16 "witnesses". They included former Soviet officials and figures like Mr Kenneth Benton, British vice-consul in Riga at the time of the Soviet annexation, and Leila Miller, the Estonian pop star who defected to Sweden last year.

Police hunt 3 for Greenpeace ship attack

Wellington (AFP) - New Zealand police issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of three members of a yacht hired from New Caledonia, which was reportedly off the New Zealand coast when explosions sank the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland harbour.

The French Navy in New Caledonia issued all-points bulletin seeking the 36ft yacht, the Ouvea.

New Zealand authorities are holding a French-speaking couple on charges of murder and arson connected with the attack on the Rainbow Warrior, which was to have sailed to Muroran atoll this week to protest against French nuclear testing there.

New Zealand detectives intercepted the Ouvea at Norfolk Island three days after the attack, after several hours of questioning and forensic checks of the yacht, said they were satisfied and allowed it to sail on towards Noumea.

● STV: The French Secretary of State for External Affairs, M Jean-Michel Baylet, said France would continue testing nuclear weapons in the Pacific until an accord was reached between the superpowers on the limitation of nuclear arms (AFP reports).

Fear of renewed martial law grips Philippines

From Paul Routledge, Manila

Fears are gaining ground in opposition circles here that martial law may be reimposed in the Philippines within months as the threat to stability from Communist insurgency grows.

The anxiety has prompted opposition politicians to call a "summit" on August 9 to make contingency plans for a rapid worsening of the 15-year conflict between the regime of President Marcos and the New People's Army, the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The meeting will bring together seven key figures on the Filipino political scene - Mr Marcos, reportedly suffering from kidney trouble, is being watched carefully. So is the restlessness among middle and higher-ranking officers of the armed forces who have formed the "We Belong" reform movement aimed at winning a more powerful role for the "second generation" in the Philippines after 20 years of rule by Mr Marcos and his close political, business and military associates.

The hard-left Bayan, a coalition claiming to represent 500 peasant and workers' groups, including the militant trade unions, is working on plans to call a national strike on September 21, the thirtieth anniversary of the last imposition of martial law. That could be the prelude to a general strike call.

President Marcos proclaimed martial law on September 21, 1973, after a wave of violent demonstrations and urban guerrilla activity in the capital. It was lifted in 1981, and the New People's Army again began recruiting. The insurgents have recently claimed as many as 25,000 to 30,000 men, but intelligence estimates their true strength at 10,000 to 12,000.

Nevertheless, their activities are much wider spread among the Filipino archipelago than the abortive Communist rebellion, which was confined to central Luzon, the rice-bowl of the Philippines.

New rocket chief named by Russians

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A former regional commander in Central Asia has been appointed head of Soviet strategic rocket forces, replacing Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, whose removal was confirmed on Thursday.

General Yuri Maksimov, aged 61, was yesterday named by Red Star, the armed forces newspaper, as a deputy defence minister, and sources said he had simultaneously become strategic forces commander.

The change is one of several in the military hierarchy, some of which have been confirmed and some of which are emerging through indirect indications in the press.

The reported appointment of Marshal Nikolai Orgarkov, the former chief of staff, as commander-in-chief of Warsaw Pact forces, was neither confirmed nor denied by General Nikolai Chervov, the chief military spokesman, at a press conference Thursday.

There is still no word on the future of General Mikhail Zaitsev, who has been recalled to Moscow from East Berlin, where he commanded Soviet troops in East Germany.

The implications of the shake-up for Soviet arms control policy or involvement in Afghanistan remain unclear. Marshal Orgarkov has taken a tough stand towards US over disarmament.

The strategic rocket forces command is one of the most vital in the military structure, and gives General Maksimov control over Russia's strategic and medium-range missiles.

A hard look at safety in India

From Richard Ford, Delhi

"I think he will die," said the driver, his neck craning out of the car window towards the spot where the body of a man lay in a congealing pool of blood near the road's central reservation.

New Delhi lay the unfortunate victim's motor cycle, twisted and crushed, as an impassive crowd stood chattering on Delhi's Josip Tito Road (road). Needless to say, the victim had not been wearing a crash helmet - a common phenomenon in this country where the locally manufactured version of a Vespa and motor bikes are the most popular method of travel for those with some money.

But the authorities in the southern city of Madras have introduced a regulation making it compulsory to wear a crash helmet, though initially it only applies to male drivers and pillion riders. So far, women have been exempted after protest to the police's traffic branch, but no such concession has been given to the turbulent Sikhs, though the authorities expect they will challenge the ruling.

Traffic police in Madras spent a month handing out leaflets to drivers explaining the advantages of wearing helmets and warning that prosecution would follow anyone caught breaking the law. Of course, many drivers tried to take a chance, but on the first day of its operation bevis of police men waited at important road junctions in preparation.

"Mobile courts were set up at the roadside and on the first day 337 drivers were booked and paid their fines."

PARLIAMENT JULY 26 1985

Johnson Matthey affair

MP says Bank governor should resign

COMMONS

Mr Brian Sedgmore (Hackney South and Shoreditch, Lab) repeated his allegations in the Commons against those linked with the £248 million collapse of Johnson Matthey Bank, calling for the resignation of the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr Robert Leigh-Pemberton) and legal action to be taken against JMB's directors and two businessmen who received loans.

He described what he called a "fantasy world, not about banking, but about fraud and greed". Threats had been made against himself, his family and others connected with the affair.

An independent wide-ranging inquiry was needed, he added, into the events which led up to the collapse.

Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, thought there was considerable difference between allegations and information and between information and evidence. He could not comment on the individuals named by Mr Sedgmore.

Mr Sedgmore said: Today is the last day of term for MPs and it ought to be the last day in public office of the Governor of the Bank of England. His responsibility and his culpability is awesome. He has presided over a fantasy so bizarre that it is only believable because it is true.

People he has spoken to in the City of London thought the appropriate course for the Governor would be to tender his resignation. His investigations showed that JMB lent money to people knowing they were dishonest or would have been found to be so if it had carried out the most elementary inquiries.

After he (Mr Sedgmore) had said Mr Mahmud Sipra believed that the added he was living in a fantasy world of his own and his memory must be extraordinarily defective.

During a fraud case involving Mr Sipra in New York the judge had said the case was only one example of his bad faith. Old-fashioned piracy and extraordinary greed were at the heart of this case.

One question the Governor of the Bank of England had to answer was how a British bank, supervised by the Governor, could be lending money to a man in difficulties with the law in relation to fraud at the time of the JMB collapse.

When Mr Ian Fraser (the added), a director of the bank, was asked, he said that Mr Sipra would perform. This is the man known to his friends as the cobra and to his enemies as the devil.

In relation to Mr Sipra's empire, the following companies had been wound up or were going into receivership since the collapse of JMB: Niteem; Moonstick; Euro-orient Maritime; Bulk Ferts; Transgulf Airlines; the Khyber Horse Company; and Brooke Oil.

JMB must have known (the went on) they would lose millions and millions and millions of pounds as a result of that. I could go on about fraud by Mr Sipra.

What about the behaviour of Mr Fraser, a director of JMB? First of all he was clearly in breach of his

fiduciary duties at common law. I understand he is a rich man and he should be sued for negligence because of that breach.

There are three explanations for his behaviour. First, he might be a simpleton; secondly, that he turned a blind eye to fraud; and thirdly, he is a party to fraud.

I believe we can reject the first one because we have alternatives. Either he turned a blind eye to fraud or was a party to fraud and I believe he should be subject to the most rigorous examination. Maybe we should set up a special examination in which certain witnesses can be given immunity.

The fraud squad (he added) has accepted there is likely to be enormous evidential problems and it beginning to look as if nobody is going to be brought in court because of these evidential difficulties.

The Governor of the Bank of England had given these people nine months to lose documents and get their alibis fixed up. It was an appalling state of affairs and the Governor should primarily answer for that.

Referring to the loan to Ravensburn Investments in order to allow Provincial Properties (Wales) to develop a piece of land at Barry, he said Mr Michael Hepker, who was connected with Ravensburn, had also claimed he was a man of great integrity.

He asked what kind of respectable businessman has friends who would threaten to blow the legs off fraud if he began to look at it if nobody is going to be brought in court because of these evidential difficulties.

Some attempt might also be made to shut him (Mr Sedgmore) up and yesterday he had informed Commander Hunter at Hackney police station about the safety of himself, his ex-wife and his son.

He said Mr Hepker had turned from tax avoidance to tax evasion by setting up offshore companies. This was being investigated by Mr Bryn Jones of the Special Investigations Branch of the Inland Revenue who worked at the Treasury.

Mr Hepker had committed a major fraud by borrowing £1.5 million from JMB to build a Tesco store in Barry when the deal had already fallen through. Yet Mr Hepker carried on with the deal and bought the land. There was still £1 million of the loan unaccounted for.

The £1 million (he went on) has never been used for the benefit of Ravensburn Investments Ltd or for some of the money that had been transferred through a series of companies for Mr Hepker's own personal use. That is a massive fraud.

JMB did not discover the Tesco development deal had fallen through and had never checked on the value of their security. It is not only negligence (he added) and it is not something very suspicious, no wonder the solicitors of Mr Graham Mark and Mr Collier: What is it that Mr Hepker has over you? Why do you not call these loans in?

Mr Hepker repeatedly told Mr MacGregor at JMB that he needed another fortnight and also that he

would come up with another property deal.

In relation to people making very large sums of money fraudulently (he said) and companies going bankrupt, we have Mr Hepker and his company, and JMB not performing its banking services and not carrying out their duties.

These directors of JMB are responsible for presenting the accounts. It is not the auditors but the directors who are responsible for the preparation of these accounts.

In the Companies Act 1985 it is a criminal offence for the directors to knowingly or recklessly make a statement which is misleading, false or deceptive in any material particular.

Anyone studying the accounts of JMB would know that, whether or not the directors knew they were making misleading statements, they were certainly reckless because there is barely a statement that has not

been made up with another property deal.

Were the measures taken by the Government so far in strengthening the banking supervision department at the Bank of England sufficient? Could they be assured there was no other JMB in the offing?

The public had a right to know what happened with JMB and so the Prime Minister's speech should be published or, at the very least, made available to a suitable committee. There should be a thorough-going inquiry once police investigations were carried out.

Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said he could not comment on the affairs of individual customers of any bank of JMB or any other bank, nor could he comment on whether or not particular person was being investigated by the Inland Revenue.

Mr Sedgmore had produced a great deal of information about the banking supervision department in the form of allegations. There was a difference between information and allegation. If Mr Sedgmore had information which he thought relevant to the police inquiry then he (Mr Stewart) hoped and assumed he would have passed it on because it was important to follow up any information available.

The collection of the Exchequer (Mr Nigel Lawson) had reported promptly and fully on things which were his own responsibility. Mr Roy Hattersley, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, had reported the fact that Mr Lawson reported to the House at the first opportunity.

The decision to mount the rescue operation was taken by the Governor of the Bank of England on his own authority. He was acting correctly and had since published an account of the events leading up to the collapse.

There was a considerable difference between allegation and information and between information and evidence by which fraud could be pursued.

He hoped Mr Sedgmore, having put these matters before the House, would be equally diligent in making sure that the other MPs provided them to the police so that their inquiry could be as effective as possible.

● The Government was determined to introduce a new set of guidelines for social workers dealing with cases of child abuse by the end of the year in an effort to minimise the number of tragic cases such as the death of Tina Henry. Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said in the Commons.

● Tributes were paid to Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab), the Father of the Commons, on the 40th anniversary of the death of Tyn Henry. Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said in the Commons on Thursday night.

● The House of Commons adjourned until October 21. The House of Lords is to sit for three days next week before adjourning for the summer recess.

Bank of England's supervision of that bank and the subsequent problems.

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هَذَا من الأصل

Athens ousts technocrats to strengthen Pasok hold in reshuffled Cabinet

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, reshuffled his Cabinet yesterday, giving it a more distinct political physiognomy by eliminating technocrats and entrusting substantial responsibilities to members of his Socialist Party's influential executive office.

The most significant change involved the management of the economy. Mr Gerassimos Arsenis, the Minister of National Economy for the past three years, was replaced by Mr Kostas Simitis, a member of Pasok's executive, whose success as Minister of Agriculture was re-elected as much in his work as in last month's election results in the Greek countryside.

Mr Papandreu, despite earlier assurances that there was no need for a change in economic policy, insisted before the party's central committee this week on a programme of economic austerity. "We cannot go on consuming more than we produce," he said. "We cannot demand wage increases when the national income is not growing."

It is clear that Mr Simitis will be required to induce Greece's capitalists to resume investments before the country's growing external debt obligations.

Full list

The new Cabinet is:
Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu; Deputy Premier Yiannis Haralambopoulos; Minister to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Interior and Public Order, Manolis Goutzouras; Minister of State, Theodoros Pangalos; Defence, Andreas Papandreu; Minister of State, Antonis Drosos; National Economy, Kostas Simitis; Health, Welfare and Insurance, George Vennetis; Justice, George A. Mangakis; Education and Religion, Apostolos Kakiaras; Culture, Youth and Sports, Melina Mercouri; Finance, Dimitris Tsoulas; Minister of State, Nikos Athanasiou; Northern Greece, Yannis Papadopoulos; Aegean Islands, Stavros Argyrakis; Yannis Pantazis; Minister of State, George Moraitis; Environment and Public Works, Evangelos Koutoumbas; Labour, Evangelos Triantafyllidis; Industry, Energy and Technology, Lefteris Vervylas; Commerce, Nikos Almadas; Transport and Communications, George Papadimitriou; Merchant Marine, Stathis Alexandris.

gations forces recourse to the International Monetary Fund, especially when debt service obligations in 1986 and 1987 rise to well above \$27 billion (£1.4 billion) a year.

Another important change was the replacement as Foreign Minister of Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, who becomes Deputy Prime Minister, by his deputy, Mr Karolos Papoulias, an respected politician who was the architect of Greece's rapprochement with the Arabs.

the non-aligned and the communist countries.

He takes over at a time when, after a disagreeable interlude prompted by the TWA hijacking, Athens and Washington seem eager to find a *modus vivendi* that could secure Greece the benefit of continued US military assistance at levels that respect its susceptibilities towards Turkey, as well as continued access to Western bank loans, in exchange for a promise to continue the American military presence here beyond 1988.

The need to refurbish the Government's overall image was perhaps reflected in the appointment of Mr Kostas Laliotis, aged 33, an influential member of the executive office, seen as a successor to Mr Papandreu, to be under-secretary in charge of the press and the mass media.

In giving a strong party flavour to his new Cabinet, Mr Papandreu seemed to be assigning to ministers whose ideological purity could not be questioned.

Mr Papandreu seems to have had second thoughts about trimming the size of his administration. So when the new Government turned up at the Presidential Palace yesterday to take the customary oath of office, there were 19 full ministers, five ministers of state, and 16 under-secretaries.

Death sentence faces Australians



Kevin Barlow (above) speaking to the press in Penang, Malaysia, yesterday after he and Brian Chambers, another Australian, were found guilty of trafficking in heroin, an offence punishable by death. Sentencing was deferred for a week.

Sky marshals opposed

Bonn—the conference of experts on air safety from the seven main Western countries here ended with disagreement about whether armed sky marshals are desirable on civil flights, according to some diplomats (Frank Johnson writes).

There were no official statements at the end of two days of

discussions involving officials from foreign, transport and trade ministries. But it is thought that France was among the strongest opponents of sky marshals.

Objections are based on fear of gun battles on aircraft leading to more people being killed in a hijacking.

Killings fuel violence against Israel Arabs

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Calls for tougher measures against Palestinian guerrillas, including the death penalty, are expected to intensify after the discovery yesterday of two bodies, presumed to be those of Israeli teachers missing since Sunday.

The bodies were found on a hillside midway between the town of Afula in northern Israel and Jenin in the occupied West Bank.

They still have to be officially identified as being Mr Yosef Eliahu, aged 35, and Miss Lea Elmakias, aged 19, who disappeared after leaving the elementary school they taught at in Afula. No arrests have been made.

But residents are convinced that the teachers had been kidnapped and murdered by Palestinians. Anti-Arab feeling in the town, which had been growing throughout the week, boiled over into violence after the bodies were found.

Several hundred residents gathered outside the local police station yesterday demanding the death penalty for those responsible, while groups of youths were reported to be roaming the streets searching for Arabs.

The incident fits what appears to be a disturbing new pattern of terror and follows by less than a month the abduction and murder of another Israeli couple, south-west of Jerusalem. A similar incident took

place near Bethlehem last October, when two students hiking in the area were ambushed and murdered.

West Bank Palestinians have been arrested as suspects in both these incidents, in which police believe the prime motive was nationalist sentiment.

The Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, says such killings are the work of individuals rather than the established guerrilla organizations.

Murders of this type have a far more unsettling effect on public morale than the more conventional guerrilla attacks and are being exploited by Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Movement, which is finding growing public sympathy for its call to expel Arabs from all territory controlled by Israel.

Rabbi Kahane was persuaded to stay away from Afula this week, but has been promised permission to address a gathering in the town next week, when he can be assured of a receptive audience.

The incident is also likely to influence next Monday's Cabinet debate on the deteriorating internal security situation at which Mr Rabin is expected to press for selective deportations as an effective weapon in the fight against terrorism. The Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, has said he will support the death penalty in certain cases.

Shops looted as hundreds demonstrate

Police quell riot at Guadeloupe jail

Pointe-à-Pitre, (AFP)—French riot police were flown by helicopter into the prison at Pointe-à-Pitre during Thursday night to put down a mutiny at the end of the second day of growing disorders by pro-independence demonstrators.

Riot police battled with youths overnight in Pointe-à-Pitre, the main city of this French Caribbean territory. Demonstrators broke into two gun shops and took shotguns, officials said a policeman was shot and wounded by a rioter.

Hundreds of demonstrators surged through the streets, looting shops. There have been no reports of fatalities in the unrest, which began on Wednesday in sympathy with a leading independence supporter on hunger strike in a French prison. Business activity in Pointe-à-Pitre was virtually halted on Thursday by a general strike.

The wife of the commander of French gendarmes in the Basse-Terre half of the main island

was found dead on a beach. Police said her death appeared to be criminal. But they did not immediately link it to the rioting.

Earlier CRS riot police and gendarmes, newly reinforced by a 200-man contingent from France, battled for a second successful day to clear barricades set up on the road leading from the international airport to Pointe-à-Pitre, on the Grande-Terre half of the island.

The outbreak of violence, the latest in this territory of 350,000 people, which has been hit by sporadic pro-independence bomb attacks since early 1984, is in solidarity with Georges Falsans, a militant serving a three-year sentence in Fresnes prison near Paris for attacking a French teacher in Guadeloupe.

He went on hunger strike on June 3, and a committee supporting him said in Paris that his condition is now "alarming".

Gaullists fear the loss of all overseas territories

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The outbreak of violence by separatist sympathizers in Guadeloupe has fuelled French opposition claims that the Government's moves toward granting independence to New Caledonia would incite independence movements in France's other overseas possessions.

In a debate on the second reading of the Government's

territorial congress. They would remain in place until the vote on the Government's proposals for independence for the islands, tied to a "contract of association" with France.

Until now, the French Government has scorned any idea of "contagion" from New Caledonia affecting its right remaining overseas territories around the world. The situation in New Caledonia, with its population clearly divided between the white settlers and the indigenous Kanaks, was unique, it argued.

In the other French overseas departments and territories, commonly known as "DOM-TOMS," the whites usually constituted only a tiny proportion of the total population, while the other non-white inhabitants were often themselves immigrants, of mixed race, and with little greater claim to be the "rightful owners" than the whites.

That indeed is the situation in Guadeloupe, where the 328,000 inhabitants are largely made up of blacks, mulattoes, Indians and Creoles, with whites forming only about 6 per cent of the total population. The group of seven Caribbean islands, which has belonged to France since 1635, is a French Department and as such is subject to exactly the same laws and system of government as any of the 96 mainland French Departments.

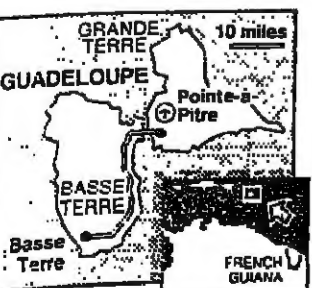
One of the strongest arguments against independence for Guadeloupe is its heavy dependence on French economic assistance: 60 per cent of its gross domestic product comes in the form of transfers from France.

After New Caledonia, Guadeloupe has the most active separatist movement among the DOM-TOMS. Although very small, it has nevertheless succeeded in attracting the headlines over the past two years by setting up a guerrilla wing, called the Alliance Revolutionnaire Carale (ARC), now outlawed.

Although separatist movements in most of the other DOM-TOMS are virtually non-existent, the Union Populaire pour la Liberation de Guadeloupe (UPLG), the political wing of the ARC, managed to get a fair turnout for its organized jointly with the FLNKS, the main New Caledonian nationalist movement, in Pointe-à-Pitre last April.



Georges Falsans: Hunger strike since June 3



Bill on New Caledonia, which establishes the right for the South Pacific islands to a vote on self-determination by the end of 1987. M Michel Debré, former Gaullist Prime Minister, accused the Government of "heading toward the complete abandonment of the whole of France's overseas territories."

The Bill, which was expected to be voted into law late last night before Parliament rose for its summer recess, seeks to abolish the present right wing anti-independence territorial assembly in the islands and replace it with an indirectly elected territorial congress on which the indigenous Kanaks would be likely to have a majority.

The Bill would also provide for elections, probably in September, and four semi-autonomous regional councils, each of which would send representatives to the new

ARE THE INCENTIVES OFFERED BY ADVERTISERS ALL THEY APPEAR TO BE?

In the past few years there's been a big growth in sales promotions.

Normally these offer incentives, in cash or in kind, to encourage the public to buy a particular product.

In the vast majority of cases the 'carrots' that are offered are all they appear to be.

In a few cases, however, they aren't.

It is our job as the Advertising Standards Authority to be the public watchdog in the field of sales promotions, as well as advertising.

We do this by applying the British Code of Sales Promotion Practice, a set of rules compiled by experts, which promoters have agreed to observe.

To conform to the Code, all sales promotions must be legal, decent, honest and truthful.

WHEN IS THE CARROT ROTTEN?

One case recently that came to our attention was the line 'Free £50 Holiday Money' displayed on the outside of a chocolate wrapper. It was only revealed on the inside you'd have to send off 25 wrappers to benefit.

That particular offer left a nasty taste in our mouth. We asked the promoters to say how many wrappers they required on the outside of the wrapper in future. Which they promptly agreed to do.

Another case involved an advertisement for 'Absolutely Free Perfume'. Somebody smelt a rat when they discovered postage, packing and handling would set them back £1.75.

In our book, something is only free if all you are asked to pay is the actual cost of postage. Otherwise you could well be buying that 'absolutely free perfume'.

Photographs shouldn't deceive you either. Recently, a promotional leaflet illustrated a gift barbecue set complete with tools and shiny red bellows. But the bellows weren't part of the gift and therefore should not have been included.

This promoter deserved to be hauled over the coals. We pointed out that a photograph of a gift should exactly match the gift itself.

Fortunately, in this case, the promoters were able to dispatch bellows to all who asked for them.

OTHER GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT

Not every complaint the ASA receives

stems from the way an offer is described.

Sometimes, goods don't arrive for months. But what use are Christmas decorations if they don't arrive until Easter? We insist that they should reach you within 28 days.

Sometimes goods don't arrive at all. Imagine peeling off and saving labels for weeks

But because of the sheer volume we cannot monitor every promotion all the time.

So we like to hear from the public about any thought likely to have infringed the Code.

WHAT WE DO TO THOSE WHO DON'T PRESENT THE WHOLE TRUTH.

If we decide a promoter has breached a rule, he may be asked to change the way his promotion is presented or conducted.

If he cannot, or refuses, we ask him to withdraw it completely.

He may also be asked to make sure a disappointed applicant is satisfied.

Nearly all promoters agree to our requests without further argument.

They appreciate that any failure to do so will leave them open to bad publicity.

CAN PROMOTERS STRING US ALONG?

The ASA was not created by law and has no legal powers.

Not unnaturally some people are sceptical about its effectiveness.

In fact, the ASA was set up by the advertising industry to make sure its system of self-control works in the public interest.

For this to be credible the ASA has to be totally independent.

Neither the chairman nor the majority of the ASA Council is allowed to have any involvement in advertising or sales promotion.

Nor can any advertiser have influence over ASA decisions.

Advertisers as a whole accept it is as much in their interests as the public's to keep on the right side of the rules.

If you would like to know more about the ASA and the rules it seeks to enforce for sales promotions, write to us at the address below for an abridged copy of the Code of Sales Promotion Practice.

It will certainly give you a better view of our role in the sales promotion field.

The Advertising Standards Authority

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Britons warned against visiting Uganda as tribal conflict worsens

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office last night advised people not to go to Uganda unless the visit was essential. The notice came amid reports of a worsening situation in the country.

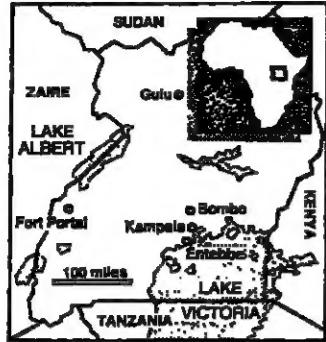
A rebel brigade of Acholi tribesmen — one of five brigades in the Ugandan army — was reported to be moving south-east from Gulu to Lira, which is said to be in the hands of guerrillas from the National Resistance Army, leading to speculation about a link-up.

Major General Tito Okello, Uganda's army chief and second-in-command of the armed forces was thought to be in command. He was earlier reported to have moved out of Kampala to his home area in southern Uganda and was refusing all attempts to persuade him to return.

Mr Peter Penfold, deputising for Mr Colin McLean, the High Commissioner, who is on leave, has advised all British citizens in Uganda to "keep their heads down" and stay calm.

Of the 950 Britons in Uganda, about two-thirds live around Kampala or Entebbe, and a quarter in the south and west. About a hundred at most are thought to be in the areas affected by the latest uprising, most of them on scattered farms and plantations.

● **NAIROBI:** The army rebels still control the north of the country after the tribal split,



Time running out for Obote

By William Pike

President Obote's Government appears to have been weakened to the point of overthrow by the twin blows of Army mutiny and guerrilla advances.

While fighting between different groups in the Army is likely to continue for some time, pressure is growing within the country to set up a Government of national unity.

The Democratic Party, led by Mr Paul Ssegogerere, is thought to have accepted Cardinal Nsubuga's suggestion this week that elections should be postponed and a caretaker Government installed.

The National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas, led by a former Defence Minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, have been fighting for this for four years.

The rebel units are also thought to be backing this option. The presence of President Obote in a caretaker government is unlikely to be acceptable to these groups.

President Obote is said to have retreated to the town of Mbale, on the border with Kenya, and if necessary will fight a determined rearguard action there. He still retains the loyalty of the Army Chief of Staff, Brigadier Smith Opon-Akai, a fellow-tribesman from Lango whose appointment last year upset several more senior Acholi brigadiers.

The mutiny presents an insoluble problem for the Obote Government. It began at the Magamba barracks, near the eastern town of Jinja, when Acholi troops refused to move to the front line in the Luwero triangle to fight NRA guerrillas.

The guerrillas have been inflicting heavy casualties on the Government Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) for the last year and the mutineers felt that Lango soldiers and officers were not bearing their share of the war. From there the mutiny grew into an abortive coup attempt and now into the breakdown of the Acholi region in the north.

President Obote finds himself in a dilemma. He cannot resolve the crisis in the UNLA without ending the guerrilla war, for it is the casualties



President Obote: Facing an insoluble problem

responsible for recent clashes in Kampala, where heavy gunfire was heard earlier this month. The Acholi have complained that Lango soldiers have been given accelerated promotion and claim also that they (the Acholi) have taken an unfair proportion of the casualties in clashes with anti-government guerrillas, who have recently stepped up their activities.

Guerrillas of the National Resistance Army are reported to have taken the town of Fort Portal, in western Uganda, but it is not clear whether they have been joined by any dissident troops.

Yesterday's radio Uganda broadcast also quoted a message attacking the soldiers in the north for causing bloodshed at the Karuma falls, an apparent confirmation of the fighting there.

President Obote is reported to have sent a high-powered mission to Tanzania to seek assistance from President Nyerere, but it is doubtful that Tanzania would send troops to Uganda to overcome internal fighting.

Tanzania was responsible for overthrowing Idi Amin in a long campaign in 1978 and 1979, but would be unlikely to intervene in the present troubles.

Some North Korean military instructors are in northern Uganda, and may be prisoners of the rebels.

With both Presidents Amin and Obote rapidly recruiting their tribesmen as soldiers. Although many UNLA soldiers are from the northern Acholi and Lango tribes, there are also up to 3,000 soldiers from Ffona, an anti-Amin military force formed by Mr Museveni and largely recruited in the southern Ankole district in 1979. Many are thought to be attached to the mutinous Northern Brigade led by Brigadier Basilio Okello.

Although the NRA is mainly composed of Baganda and Banyankole, its official ideology is nationalist and non-tribal. Since its inception it has grown to an estimated 9,000 (against the UNLA's 40,000) through new recruits and a steady trickle of deserters of all tribes from the UNLA.

The NRA opened a "second front" in the Ruwenzori mountains in western Uganda in February. The success of this operation has been a double propaganda victory for the NRA, for it has not only demonstrated their military strength but also convinced many Ugandans that it is not just a tribally-based movement which could only function in Buganda.

The trickle of deserters has since turned into a flood, according to NRA sources. All five UNLA brigades have been weakened and the Fort Portal barracks of the Western Brigade is reported to have joined NRA en masse.

The NRA's western front has advanced dramatically since it was set up. Some observers argue this is because of the presence of Mr Museveni in Europe for several months has removed a restraining influence on the young officers of the NRA.

A more likely explanation is that disorganization in the Army and Government has allowed them to advance without expending too much valuable ammunition.

"The split in the Army is an inevitable result of the armed struggle that has been taking place," says Mr Eriya Kategaya, second in command of the NRA.

William Pike is on the staff of South magazine.

South Africa in turmoil: A dilemma for the divided West



Vice-President George Bush welcoming Mrs Margaret Thatcher to the White House after the end yesterday of the International Democrat Union conference.

Thatcher refuses to budge on sanctions

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that sanctions against South Africa would not work, and would harm the blacks.

In three television interviews she praised and agreed with Mrs Helen Suzman, the "unsuspecting" South African MP who has fought apartheid from within, and said, sanctions would harm the black people of South Africa. "And you don't harm those people who are trying to help."

The question was would sanctions help or hinder. Mrs Suzman, from within, says they will damage the interests (of the black people). They are not selective of their victims. Sanctions would be counter-productive.

Mrs Thatcher agreed that there was a very difficult law and order situation and said it had to be dealt with fairly. "How is it going to help to put people out of work because of sanctions?"

The Prime Minister said that industry was in fact breaking down apartheid. It was training people for skills; it was training black people for management. It was actually the instrument that was breaking down apartheid.

"I think we have to bring pressure to bear on the President of South Africa, as we have been doing to stop enforcement of apartheid. They have stopped at the moment."

"They simply must take steps to involve the black people of South Africa in the whole government of South Africa and not treat them separately."

Asked whether the French decision to impose sanctions on South Africa had put her on the spot, especially since Britain was the largest single foreign investor in South Africa, Mrs Thatcher said: "No, I don't think it has put us on the spot."

She said that all the foreign ministers of the 10 EEC countries recently put out a communiqué on what they thought, and that did not cover economic sanctions because "jointly we were against them."

"And then France two days later had a different view. You know, and has put up a motion for voluntary sanctions to the Security Council. It doesn't put me on the spot at all. I am against sanctions on South Africa. They will not work. They will hit out at the black population as well as the white and they will cease to help the very people we are trying to help."

● **NEW YORK:** Debate over the emergency in South Africa continued in the Security Council yesterday as France's initiative to be at the vanguard of a sanctions campaign looked to be in difficulty. (Zoriana Pyaritsky writes.)

The difficulties which France faced with its draft resolution attested to the strong emotions generated and the suspicion aroused that the French move, which did not go further than the anti-South Africa resolution adopted by the council last month on Namibia, was merely a propaganda play for the hearts and minds of the Africans.

Practically everyone inside and outside the council had expressed reservations over the French text, with the African and non-aligned countries seeing stronger wording within the scope of voluntary measures. Britain, and the US, were worried that the publicity of the French campaign would bring pressure on them to make more than a symbolic gesture of protest against Pretoria.

Some of France's Western allies did little to hide their pleasure that the French initiative was foundering and that their text was in danger of becoming redrafted out of sight.

Liberal whites press Pretoria to speak to black leaders

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Johannesburg's doorstep, to celebrate the 67th birthday of Mr Nelson Mandela, who turned 67 on July 18, has been in prison since 1962 and is serving a life term for sabotage. More than any other black leader, his invisible presence has become the symbol and rallying-point of resistance to apartheid and white-minority rule.

At the mass meeting at the University of the Western Cape, the students sang freedom songs and held aloft the Black, green and gold colours of the outlawed ANC as well as banners supporting the United Democratic Front, the loose coalition of anti-apartheid groups whose rank-and-file membership is the main target of the Government crackdown.

At a meeting by about 1,000 people in Cape Town City Hall, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, the only white opposition to apartheid inside Parliament, called on the Government to release Mr Mandela without conditions and negotiate with black leaders on the basis of a single constitution and a single citizenship for all South Africans.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said he feared that "we are drifting into a period of prolonged inconclusive siege and violence in which the lives of blacks and whites will be brutalized more and more."

These views were echoed in a statement by the South African Council of Churches. The way the authorities had used their sweeping powers of detention, "spell disaster for the future of South Africa. Levels of resentment, long over the danger mark, will sooner or later boil over in a disastrous aftermath for all of us."

"The detention of clergymen, labour leaders and community workers has in some cases taken from our townships the remaining hand of mature leadership. The violence we all deplore may become more acute because of this action by the authorities."

President Botha said he was prepared to negotiate with anyone who did not propagate violence, but he could not do so through the public media. He was responding to a statement earlier in the week by Bishop Desmond Tutu that he was ready to discuss ways of easing unrest.

The "Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, which closely monitors the fate of people arrested under the security laws, accused the police of waging a vendetta against democratic organizations. "No citizen was safe, it said, from the arbitrary action of the security forces."

Growing concern over plight of detainees

Concern is growing among South African civil rights groups about the conditions in which hundreds of people arrested under the emergency regulations are being held (Michael Hornsby writes from Johannesburg).

Even before the latest influx, South Africa had the highest per capita prison population in the non-communist world: at the end of 1984 about 107,930 prisoners were crammed into buildings designed to house no more than 78,530.

The proclamation by President Botha, which put the emergency into effect, stipulates strict rules for the treatment of detainees which are harsher than those applied to people convicted under the country's permanent security laws.

Prohibited civility includes whistling or singing or making "unnecessary noise", and punishments for misbehaviour include up to six strokes of the cane and solitary confinement in a special cell on a reduced diet.

Under the emergency, and soldier, policeman, prison official, or railway policeman of any rank can arrest without a warrant any person deemed a threat to law and order. The period of detention can be extended indefinitely and no charges need be brought.

Detainees are not allowed to come into contact with any other person or category of prisoner, except at authorised times, and are allowed no access to a lawyer nor any visitors other than state officials or persons approved by the prison authorities.

No physical contact is permitted between a visitor and a detainee, and the visit must be in the presence and hearing of a prison official. Conversation must be in Afrikaans or English, or, if some other tongue, then only with an approved interpreter.

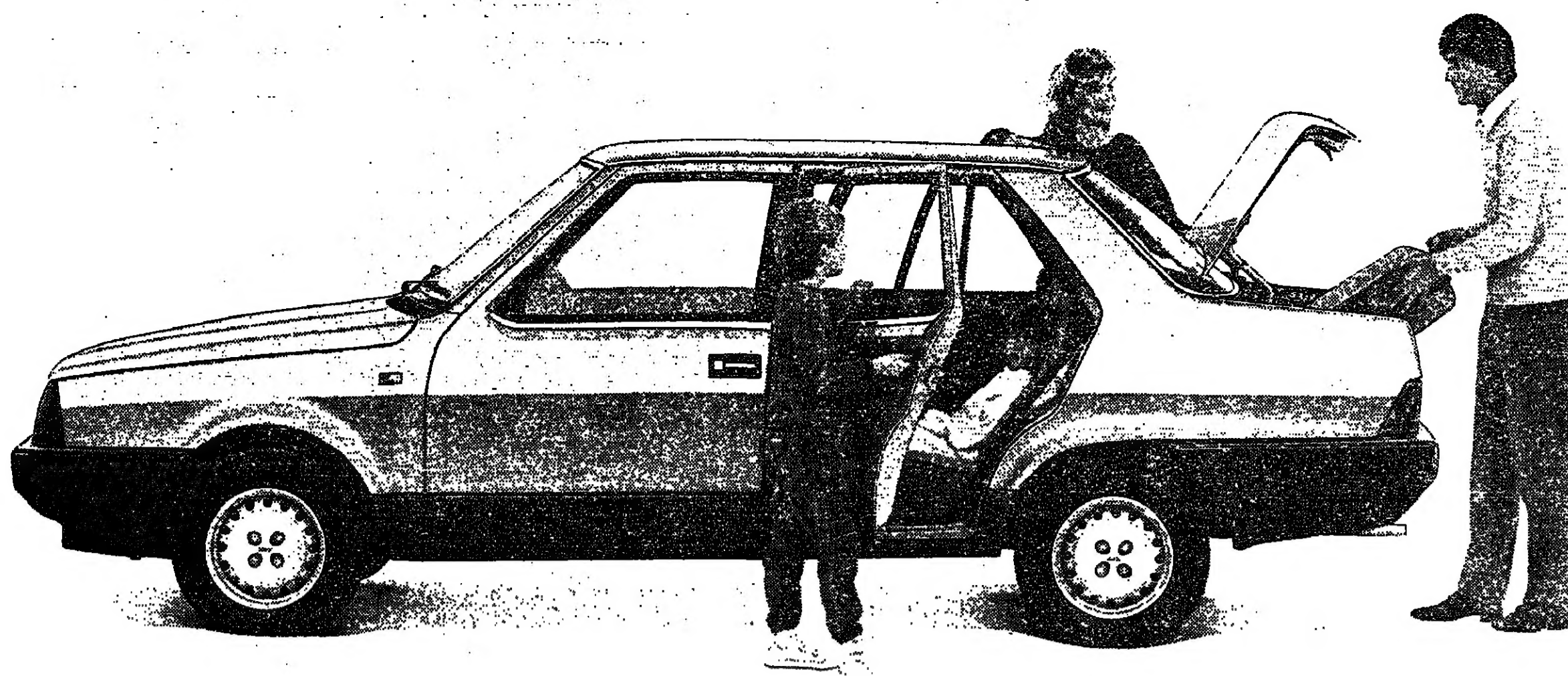
Short sets chess best for Britain

In a dramatic surge over the concluding rounds of the Biel international, the British chess champion, Nigel Short, fought his way to a tie for fourth place with Eugenio Torre (Philippines) and John van der Wied (Holland). This is the best ever performance by a British player in the individual world championship cycle (Raymond Keene writes).

If he wins the play-off Short will become the first Englishman to qualify for the candidates' stage of the world championship.

Leading scores were: Vaganian (USSR) 12½/17; Seirawan (US) 11½; Sokolov (USSR) 11; all of whom qualify automatically) then Short, Torre and Van der Wied 10½.

White: Short, Sicilian Defence. 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 N-K3 N-K3 3 P-Q3 P-Q3 4 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 N-K3 P-Q3 6 P-Q3 P-Q3 7 P-Q4 P-Q4 8 N-K3 P-Q3 9 P-Q3 P-Q3 10 P-Q4 P-Q4 11 P-Q3 P-Q3 12 P-Q4 P-Q4 13 N-K3 P-Q3 14 P-Q3 P-Q3 15 P-Q4 P-Q4 16 N-K3 P-Q3 17 P-Q3 P-Q3 18 P-Q4 P-Q4 19 N-K3 P-Q3 20 P-Q3 P-Q3 21 P-Q4 P-Q4 22 N-K3 P-Q3 23 P-Q3 P-Q3 24 P-Q4 P-Q4 25 N-K3 P-Q3 26 P-Q3 P-Q3 27 P-Q4 P-Q4 28 N-K3 P-Q3 29 P-Q3 P-Q3 30 P-Q4 P-Q4 31 N-K3 P-Q3 32 P-Q3 P-Q3 33 P-Q4 P-Q4 34 N-K3 P-Q3 35 P-Q3 P-Q3 36 P-Q4 P-Q4 37 N-K3 P-Q3 38 P-Q3 P-Q3 39 P-Q4 P-Q4 40 N-K3 P-Q3 41 P-Q3 P-Q3 42 P-Q4 P-Q4 43 N-K3 P-Q3 44 P-Q3 P-Q3 45 P-Q4 P-Q4 46 N-K3 P-Q3 47 P-Q3 P-Q3 48 P-Q4 P-Q4 49 N-K3 P-Q3 50 P-Q3 P-Q3 51 P-Q4 P-Q4 52 N-K3 P-Q3 53 P-Q3 P-Q3 54 P-Q4 P-Q4 55 N-K3 P-Q3 56 P-Q3 P-Q3 57 P-Q4 P-Q4 58 N-K3 P-Q3 59 P-Q3 P-Q3 60 P-Q4 P-Q4 61 N-K3 P-Q3 62 P-Q3 P-Q3 63 P-Q4 P-Q4 64 N-K3 P-Q3 65 P-Q3 P-Q3 66 P-Q4 P-Q4 67 N-K3 P-Q3 68 P-Q3 P-Q3 69 P-Q4 P-Q4 70 N-K3 P-Q3 71 P-Q3 P-Q3 72 P-Q4 P-Q4 73 N-K3 P-Q3 74 P-Q3 P-Q3 75 P-Q4 P-Q4 76 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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

On the wrong track

Athletics used to pride itself on its Persil-white image. No longer. Picture the scene after this week's meeting at Meadowbank in Edinburgh, after another political row, and another media altercation, both of which have already caused people to wonder what will happen to the plan to hold the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh next summer. At the reception after the meeting, in the Meadowbank gymnasium, there were two interesting sights.

The first: officials of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association refusing to admit anything, or discuss anything with anyone. The second was the enormous figure of Andy Norman, chief of the British Athletics Promotion Unit, seated at a table with an attaché case full of pound notes, which he was handing out as athletics formed an orderly queue in front of him. Athletics are now entitled to appearance money (for their trust funds), and a hand-out goes on after every meeting, though normally with rather more discretion. This week made it absolutely plain that the mood of *Chariots of Fire* has long gone.

It has not gone without notice that Steve Ovett has tipped his old enemy, Sebastian Coe, to beat Steve Cram in the Dream Mile in Oslo tonight. There are three good reasons for his favouring so old rival - Helsinki, Crystal Palace and Nice: all occasions when Ovett was beaten by Cram.

Claws out

Those who adored Mischa bear, the "lovable" mascot of the Moscow Olympics, will go ga-ga over Hodori, the "friendly, cuddly tiger cub" who will be the mascot for the Seoul Olympics in 1988. Since real Olympic sport is about as friendly as a real tiger, Hodori (who bears an uncanny resemblance to the tiger on the Frodo's packet) seems a perfectly tasteless choice.

Shattering

The Australian Channel Nine television service has appointed the first female Rugby League commentator, Robyn Preston, who is 28, says that Rugby League "has shaken off the macho, meat pie, biffo image, and has become extremely popular from a female point of view." She also worked in the Australian Defence Department - in the bomb disposal unit.

Inside story

John Syer, a sports psychologist whose clients include Tottenham Hotspur, is working on a book about team spirit. As he does so he remains haunted by a remark once made to him by Steve Archibald, the former Spurs now with Barcelona. "Team spirit," said Archibald, "is an illusion that you only glimpse when you win." Some people, of course, will believe this says more about Archibald than it does about team spirit.

Chambi Costa, a 21-year-old north Londoner who says he wants to become "a professional adventurer", is planning to row across the Atlantic in a boat 8ft 3in long - the smallest to make the attempt. "I want to study the mental processes of survival," he says.

Spin-off

The Test and County Cricket Board is spending £1,000 on research for two kinds of electronic aid for umpires. The gadgets being worked on are designed to help with lbw and bat-pad catch decisions. One system involves two cameras which track the exact path of the ball; the other involves a sensor in the batsman's pad that conveys sound to a receiver in the umpire's pocket. "It may come to nothing," says the TCCB spokesman, Peter Lush, "but we are concerned that people are aggrieved about some umpiring decisions."

Nurse's end

After my recent report of Craig McDermott's six hit at Grace Road (recently measured to 150 yards of carry) Dr G. F. M. Carnegie writes to ask if anyone has ever prepared a medical thesis on the subject of spectators injured by sixes. (Not a far-fetched suggestion, he believes - someone once did a thesis on injuries to eyes caused by champagne corks.) Lord's have no record of one, however. In fact the legal side of such matters is far better documented, and includes the case of Bolton v Stone that went as far as the House of Lords. The judgement was eventually made in favour of the cricket club, the MCC, and against the injured spectator.

BARRY FANTONI



"Couldn't they just issue him with an identity card?"

The alien flame searing mankind to its soul

Elias Canetti, Nobel prize-winning author of *Auto da Fé*, was 80 this week. George Steiner pays tribute to his 'stringent vision' with (below) some of Canetti's characteristic reflections on life, previously unpublished in Britain



The ironies are grave. The purest, most classical German written in our time is that of a rare survivor of the Bulgarian-Jewish community who might, in fact, have chosen English or French in which to express his stringent vision. Elias Canetti came to Germany from outside, almost by deliberate and magisterial choice. His auto-biography tells the tale of *The Tongue Rescued: Of The Torch in his Ear*, and has now reached its third volume, *Das Augenspiel*, as yet untranslated into English.

Canetti's prose is, perhaps, the most marmoreal, the most uncompromising since that of Kleist, his distant master. But its luminous intransigence remains that of exile. It is not merely that political circumstances compelled Canetti to leave Vienna and to spend his life first in England, then Switzerland. It is that the German language, chosen by elective affinity, grasped and mastered towards moral and aesthetic fulfillment, is never in Canetti that of native immediacy. He has made of it his fief apart, largely immune to the forces of decay, of falsehood loosed on German speech by political barbarism.

Yet no contemporary novelist, dramatist or essayist - Elias Canetti is all three - has been more acutely conscious of the springs of violence, of corrosive inhumanity latent in speech. He knows, as did the Greek tragedians, that words uttered in fury or despair will literally destroy those at whom they are flung; that political justice and injustice are woven into the words of the law. He knows that *Eros is inseparable from the masks and play of discourse*; that men and women are language-animals in whose highest speech-acts, those of metaphysics, of poetry, of voiced love, the ancient bestialities and camouflage are also at work.

It is just these realizations which inform Canetti's masterpiece, the novel *Auto da Fé*. The history of the book is exemplary of our condition.

Unnannily, Canetti wrote this massive, formidably organized fiction in his early twenties. Published in 1935-36, it elicited only fitful recognition, and the text literally disappeared after the Nazi Anschluss of Austria. Working with the refugee author, C. V. Wedgwood, he achieved a fine translation into English. It was published by Cape in 1946.

Again, a long silence followed. Reissued in German in 1948 and 1963, *Die Blendung* ("the blinding", "the self-blinding", "the fiery illusion"), to give it its more telling and manifold title, began its awakening to fame. It received the Nobel Prize in literature in 1981 in recognition of the classic status it had attained.

Despite this consecration, the tale remains fiercely resistant. Influences, instigations can be made out. The recent third panel of Canetti's memoirs communicates the impact of the prophetic and apocalyptic satirist and scourge of the language, Karl Kraus; it confirms the suggestive presence of Kafka; it tells us of Canetti's profound admiration for the art, for the style of Musil (the writer whom he seems to place highest among moderns).

Kraus's cold rage, Kafka's sense of what is monstrous in the fabric of daily existence, Musil's exactitude, insistence that the imagination of the artist must be instinct with a logic as taut as that of the natural scientist, are evident in *Auto da Fé*. But the singularity and elusiveness of the parable remain.

It exemplifies the potentialities of sadism in human dialogue. It dramatizes, in ways which implicate both Kant and Nietzsche, the strain of unreason, even of outright madness, vibrant in the speech habits of pure intellect. In the figure of Peter Kien, "the greatest sinologist of his time", the virtuoso of absolute scholarship, Canetti argues the paradox of inhumanity, of destructive and self-destructive mania, latent in great learning.

Laser-like, naked erudition, wholly abstract thought, will consume the obsessively beloved object of the mandarin scholar or speculative philosopher's pursuit. In the novel, this insight is made literal:

"Kien dies, blinded by the flames, dragon-like as are the mythological beasts in his treasured Chinese scrolls, which consume his priceless library. (Initially, the book was to be entitled 'Kant Catches Fire'.)"

This cruel inquisition into the enmities between life and abstract thought is reinforced by the theme of the hunchback Fischerle - a grotesque persona out of the urban underworld, who happens also to be a chess master of world rank.

Like pure logic, like philological or archival scholarship, serious chess is at once more coherent, more absorbing than common life and, in consequence, inimical to it. It too is a language-game without the rough-edge of forgiveness.

No other Canetti text matches the formidable start of *Auto da Fé* (and there has been, in half a century, no second novel). Canetti would, I think, object. He himself attaches preeminent importance to *Masse*

und *Macht* published in 1960, and issued two years later in English under the title *Crowds and Power*. The autobiography tells us that it was the sight of the attempt of a worker's demonstration to storm the Vienna City Hall, the savage repression of this attempt by the police and the flames lit on that occasion, which determined Canetti's philosophic-psychological vocation. He would anatomize the deepening role in our modern politics of mass hysteria and crowd solidarity.

The resulting book is often suggestive. The analogy Canetti proposes between the destruction of rational numbers during the inflation crisis of Weimar Germany and the destruction of meaningful numerical perception in the extermination of the Jews under Nazism is spellbinding. But as a whole, the analysis does not seem to go very much beyond models put forward in Gustave Lebon's earlier study of the psychology and sociology of crowds. It is, arguably, in the *Voices of Marrakesh*, a travel diary published in 1967, that we find Canetti's most poignant observations on the melting of men into mass.

Canetti has resorted increasingly to forms of scrupulous, almost abstermious economy. He writes and publishes notes, aphorisms, commentaries on texts, landscapes or personal encounters. Among the finest of these is *The Other Trials*, a close reading of Kafka's letters to Felice Bauer (1969). As the best critics do, Canetti is reading his text "with us", in an often self-effacing yet intimate exchange both with Kafka and ourselves. Kafka's desperate, abortive relations with his fiancée, his wrestling with language, his chill premonitions of disease and of death, prefigure much in Canetti's own works. A debt of love is being subtly repaid.

Nor should one forget the dominance of these motifs in Canetti's early plays, in *Hochzeit* and *Die Befristeten* (an ingenious parable on a society whose members carry around their necks and, in a sealed capsule, the exact date of their death). If these dramas have not proved stage-worthy, it may well be because the mastery of dialogue in them is excessive, because the waste and relaxations of ordinary speech are excluded.

One who knows men's future and therefore fears none. There is more than a touch of self-portrayal in Canetti's aphorism. The vision is unrelenting. In a degree rare in literature, Elias Canetti has turned unforgetfulness even hatred into art. (The latest instalment of his remembrances is strangely resentful of those who did not, at the very outset, perceive his powers.) As very Proust and Musil are comparable to Canetti in their sheer intelligence, in the philosophic view and sensibility which they bring to bear on imagination.

Above all else, Canetti, the master of exile, has kept intact in German, in the language from which the fortunes of philosophic speculation and systematic reflection are inseparable, ideals of truth, of clarity. He has been the foremost champion of the language against itself. In a dark age, this alone would underwrite his necessity.

The author is professor of English and comparative literature at the University of Geneva.

1945
I can make friends only with minds that know death. Of course, it makes me happy when they succeed in holding their tongues about death: for I cannot.

1945
How can a man remain behind without his work? Others touch it, it is no longer his work; it changes under their eyes and fingers. The released work is fair game. The former keeper, anaemic and poor, can only perform reduced, senseless movements. He, who once breathed for the earth, now breathes clandestinely for himself. He, who felt borne by all people, now walks on wretched feet. He had continent-boots, now he creeps along inch by inch. He was as generous as a god, now he trembles over ciphers. He drove everything up with him, now he is a shriveled balloon. He had the whole world tenderly in himself, now it spits him out like a cherry-stone.

1945
He shook hands with all dead people and joined them as the last one.

1972
Extracted from *The Human Province* by Elias Canetti, to be published by Andre Deutsch on October 24 at £9.95.

Woodrow Wyatt

Pay: when MPs keep quiet

Who declared that this should be National Humbug Week? Even *The Times* on Thursday joined in. "The Top Salaries Review Body's report is neither intellectually cogent nor empirically reliable..." Ministers no longer hear what is being said in the High Street, in the saloon bar, on the golf course. The Prime Minister should withdraw, and quickly."

Lord Plowden's TSRB is composed of distinguished men long experienced in commerce, industry, the judiciary and the civil service. It is an absurd slur to suggest they don't know what they are doing. It is also sloppy to say, as *The Times* did, that they ought to have injected an element of reward by performance, because that is precisely what they did. Their recommendation that from April 1986 there should be varied ranges of pay for permanent under secretaries and deputy secretaries according to merit has either not been read or ignored.

What is all the fuss about? A small number of senior serving officers, members of the judiciary and senior civil servants were recommended an average pay increase of 12.2 per cent to be implemented forthwith. Although the Government has decided that full implementation will not take place until next March, True, some will get more than 12.2 per cent but the total cost to the nation is £10 million or, rather, £4 million after tax has been paid at the top rate of 60 per cent.

The TSRB reckons that the increases will go some way towards equating the office holders affected to what they might get in the outside world. For instance, there is a growing reluctance among highly paid barristers to become relatively lowly paid judges. Sir Robert Armstrong, Head of the Civil Service, who will get £75,000 a year from March, could get anything up to double that in the City. Sir Thomas Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, who recently had a £27,000 a year increase, is now earning around £160,000 a year doing something much easier than being Head of the Civil Service.

This government has already implemented review body recommendations for nurses and midwives at a yearly cost of £214 million, for doctors and dentists (£122 million) and for the armed forces (£205 million). Why should it suppose that implementing by stages the latest report at a tiny cost should not be equally acceptable? The TSRB has studied the matter more carefully than anyone else and considers the increases necessary for the recruitment, retention and motivation of those people best able to do the job.

The Conservative MPs who tried to defeat the government are mostly of the immature 1983 intake and shy of gunfire. When the chairman of their constituency parties told them Sir Keith Joseph was being unkind to the middling rich and rich in wanting to reduce the huge amount paid by the state towards the university education of their children, they persuaded the government, wrongly, to modify its plans. This time the constituency party chairman, actuated by the envy so

common in this country, told them top people should not get so big an increase. Obviously the MPs made the appropriate noises, showing themselves unfit to be in Parliament.

However, despite their sudden conversion to "social justice", most were among those MPs who in July 1983 voted themselves to be linked by January 1988 to 89 per cent of a senior principal's pay. A very nice bonanza with no examination by an independent review body. MPs' pay is now £16,900 a year. Already 89 per cent of a senior principal's pay is £20,404 and by 1988 will be around £23,000, giving MPs an increase of some 36 per cent to look forward to.

The present away-from-home allowance, on top of pay, of up to £6,696, will go up in August and the additional current £13,211 allowance for secretarial assistance (which may be paid to one's spouse) is linked to the pay of a senior personal secretary in the civil service. It would be kinder not to detail the overgenerous MPs' car allowance.

There is a scarcity of people competent to do the jobs whose increase in pay has excited MPs' hostility but there is no scarcity of people able and willing to be an MP, which is not much of a job at all. Pay offers to nurses, teachers and other public sector workers are irrelevant to the TSRB's recommendation because there is no shortage of people willing and competent to do the jobs concerned (the number of nurses has gone up by 40,000 since 1979).

The teachers have rejected an offer of increased pay based on performance of the kind recommended by the TSRB for top people.

Rarity of talent is a major determinant of reward. There is probably more interest "on the golf course" in Sandy Lyle's ability to become an instant millionaire by winning the Open golf championship than there is in the TSRB's recommended increases.

"In the saloon bar" they are not likely to think that the Lord Chief Justice getting £75,000 a year from next March is more undesirable than the BBC paying, out of public money, £350,000 a year to Terry Wogan. Many "in the high street" will not even complain that Roy Hattersley's reported receipts from all sources are around £80,000 a year.

All the TSRB's previous recommendations have been implemented, though some have been staged or delayed. It would have been monstrous and cowardly of Mrs Thatcher and the Cabinet not to have implemented this one.

Ah, but what about index-linked pensions? Yes indeed, MPs, being arbiters of their own fate, have been getting them since 1973, which is no doubt why this delicate subject was not in the forefront in Parliament this week. Perhaps MPs, highly paid editors and journalists and others anxious to assume a populist look will now refrain from inclining the public on premises which after a moment's examination can be seen to be bogus.

John O'Sullivan

Why the right is reactionary

New York

At some point in the mid-Sixties, before the troubles in Ulster erupted again, I travelled to Dublin on a curious mission. I was at that time on the general council of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations, the decorous and gentlemanly forerunner of the present Federation of Conservative Students.

The Federation was itself a member of a broader European alliance of Conservative and Christian Democratic students which was mildly troubled because it had never succeeded in attracting the affiliation of an Irish political student movement. This struck the alliance as absurd since the Republic of Ireland in 1966 seemed a pretty conservative place. Previous envoys had set forth to make contact with Dublin student conservatives. They had returned very happy but remembering little.

My interposed fellow-agent, Michael Harrington, and I arrived in the Irish capital having no idea of which major party was the friendlier to free enterprise capitalism. We first rang the headquarters of Fianna Fail and asked an official there if we could meet him to discuss a possible link between his party's students and European Christian Democrats and Conservatives.

"Let me make it clear," he said, "Fianna Fail wants nothing to do with foreign organizations of any kind. We are an Irish party concerned with Irish affairs."

Plainly, we had contacted the right party. The official had expressed with perfect clarity and unusual directness the Tory argument that I was later to hear at countless Swinton Conservative College lectures. This ran: the Conservative does not make the mistake of thinking that all men and all societies are essentially alike. He knows that they are the products of different histories and cultural traditions.

A Conservative international, unlike a socialist international, is therefore a contradiction in terms. On Wednesday I attended a dinner in Washington given by the Republican Party for the International Conservative Union. It is, in even though some parties fight shy of the word "conservative" (including, of course, the British Tories in the European Parliament), the special purpose of this dinner was to celebrate the organization's new members and observers from Central

America and the West Indies such as the United Democratic Party of Belize, the Conservative Party of Colombia and the Jamaica Labour Party.

There was certainly some evidence to support the traditional Tory view that differences of history and culture obstruct perfect ideological sympathy. A Latin American talked eloquently of his continent's heritage of European culture and of how he hoped that small countries would not have to pay all their debts. The starchy Republicans frowned. They had lent the money, hadn't they?

But such difficulties were easily overcome. The best speech of the evening, from the new prime minister of Grenada, Herbert Blaize, ended on a high-risk note. He launched into an evangelical hymn, unfamiliar to his Catholic Hispanic colleagues, the Asians and indeed most of the English-speaking people present. There was some resistance, doubtless historical and cultural in origin, to joining in the chorus. But Blaize stopped, told them to sing up and soon had the entire conservative community belting.

Bind us together, Lord.
Bind us together, Lord.
Bind us together with cords that cannot be broken.
Bind us together with love.

I noticed in particular that John Selwyn Gummer overcame any Anglican doubts and sang lustily.

There is an unsentimental explanation for this feeling of fellowship. Most of the parties represented felt threatened by what several called, quite simply, "communism".

This was especially clear from the speeches of the Caribbean politicians who were proud of the fact that there are 20 small states in the region with democratic governments but conscious of the three others, notably Cuba, with different systems and dubious intentions. As a result, there was fulsome praise for Reagan's "rescue mission" in Grenada in which several Tories guiltily joined (Mrs Thatcher not arriving until the following day).

This common thread produced a common interest. Blaize expressed the general mood with his hymn and borrow from the communists the concept of international solidarity - a solidarity of all the democratic parties.

Like all conservatism, international conservatism is fundamentally a reaction to threats.



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FOR A EUROPEAN CUSHION

The United States is now amongst the most sluggish of the world's major economies. Over the past year its output has grown a mere 1.9 per cent. The Reagan Administration has just grudgingly shaved its forecast for this year down to 3 per cent, a figure greeted with scepticism by outside economists. The afternoon of the American boom is fading into sunset; and the dollar has been in decline for months.

None of this was unexpected. The upward surge of the dollar continued longer than most forecasters assumed, but in the end it swamped American industry and unnerved the Administration. By then, however, the dollar was so high that industry would not be restored to international competitiveness by a judicious lowering of interest rates accompanied by a modest exchange-rate readjustment. Thus the "hard landing" for the American economy foretold by the apocalyptic school of forecasters became more likely than a "soft landing"; and it is still unclear whether President Reagan's economic policy is in free fall.

It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that rather little in the way of a reduction in the massive deficit in the federal budget is going to emerge from the present round of almost unimpeachable negotiations between the House and the Senate and the two parties in the Congress - let alone from the complication of parallel negotiations between Congress and White House. For other nations, it is less fruitful to preach than to learn the lesson: that supposedly "counter-cyclical" budgetary policies are easier in theory than in practice.

If the United States found it so hard to cut its budget deficit during a spectacular boom, so too would other governments find it hard to reduce supposedly

temporary increases in public spending or borrowing, of the kind so often urged on Mrs Thatcher. President Reagan's most realistic advisers are now faced with the need to cut his deficit as the American economy slows down, a process which will help to exaggerate the economic cycle rather than smooth it out.

In the meantime, the economy has reached something of an impasse, with policy-makers resembling rabbits caught in the glare of unfavourable circumstances. The decline in American interest rates has not induced a rebound in American production, because the dollar is still relatively over-valued. For the same reason, it has not, fortunately, led to a surge in American inflation, which remains encouragingly modest - excess American demand is still spending itself on cheap imports rather than pushing up domestic prices.

Yet America's central bank - the Federal Reserve Board - dare not push interest rates much lower for fear of precipitating an uncontrollable fall in the dollar. It is encouraging that, so far, the dollar's decline has been a steady process, even when New York appears to be in unusual agreement that the exchange rate has a lot further to drop. But there are signs that the great Japanese sources of support for the dollar are beginning to run dry, as international investors' appetites for American assets finally slacken. It is at this point that the twin American deficits, on federal and trade accounts, begin to put real strain on its financial markets.

There remain two hopes of a soft landing. The first is that budgetary negotiations, however untidy, will do just enough to convince the financial markets that the federal government's need for funds will diminish over the next few years. It would be unwise to rely too much on

this hope. The second is that the dollar's fall will soon restore the self-confidence of American producers sufficiently to check their demand for protection from imports. It is bad enough for the rest of the world that its biggest economy should be slowing down while other major economic blocs are still feebly struggling towards recovery. But it will be much worse if that slowdown is accompanied by a series of protectionist measures not easily reversed.

The protectionist lobby in Washington is now far stronger than Europe cares to realize. Quite easily, the present imperfect system of multilateral agreement on the need for fairly free trade could break down into a series of bilateral trade deals determined by market size, which means dominated by the United States. Against this danger, other governments - in Europe in particular - can play two useful roles.

First, they can support American requests for new international trade negotiations, which are essential to the Reagan Administration in its highly creditable efforts to fob off politicians' demands for import controls. Second, Europe may have a part to play in the management of the dollar. It would be easy, as American officials begin to make the kind of pleas for international co-ordination of interest rates or even currency intervention they rejected with scorn when the dollar was rising, to sit back and enjoy the spectacle of cocky Reaganites eating their own propaganda. Easy, but dangerous. The less Mr Paul Volcker can rely on other central banks, the less he can afford to lower interest rates to sustain American growth. Europe has gained as well as lost from the past years of American boom: it should be generous in its repayment.

A LAMBETH CHILD

The death of a child, wherever it occurs, whenever it occurs, arouses concern and anger. The murder of a child touches the viscera. Incomprehension and fury attend the disposal by the courts of the murderer of Tyra Henry. The irresponsibility of the half-formed adult who fathered then killed this child is the centre of this case and no amount of circumstantial questioning should obscure it.

Yet the questions have to be asked. They are given urgency by the proximity of the Jasmine Beckford case in the borough of Brent. They concern the dangerous inflation of public expectation about what the State, in the shape of local social services departments, can and ought to do to repair degenerate family life. They concern promiscuous parenthood. They concern race and the way skin-colour classification is, in certain local authorities, being built into patterns of care. And not least they concern not just the capacity of individual social services employees but the management of their work by officers and councillors alike.

Answers to some of these may come from Mr Louis Blom-Cooper's inquiry into the Beckford case. Others - to do with family structure in ethnic minority groups - it is not considered polite even to raise. Let

alone answer. The issue of how social services are being run by certain of the radicalized inner area councils, notably Lambeth and Southwark, is one that ought already to have seized the attention of the Department of Health and Social Security's inspectorate. In the wake of the Tyra Henry case, Mr Fowler and his colleagues should at least indicate their intention to investigate.

An inquiry of a kind is already in train. Mr David Widdicombe, QC, is meant to be reporting to Environment ministers on the conduct of local authority business with reference to growing friction between the role of professional officers and councillors. But something more specific is needed. In decisions about the placement of children, in fostering and adoption, councilors in certain boroughs are involved in detailed decision-making. Immediately the expertise of trained officers is called into question. To identify "social workers" as responsible for child care decisions let alone blame them for errors becomes a travesty of the actual conditions in which they operate.

In inner London, Labour's new generation of municipal activists have been smuggling into social work - under the cover of a laudable suspicion of the pretensions of professional

autonomy - a harsh ideology. In Southwark it appears to take the form of "workerism", a doctrine loosely translated as the infallibility of those manual workers who belong to the Transport or General Workers' unions. In Lambeth the ideology is racialist. It states, for example, the impossibility of white parental love and care for black children. The current edition of the social work magazine *Community Care* reports that white social workers are told by black councillors that they know nothing about "black culture" and can learn nothing.

Social services expenditure in the borough of Lambeth - where there is undeniably a considerable need to spend - will next year be limited, as it has been this year. It is imperative that spending be effective, that the council's statutory functions of child care and the prevention of abuse be achieved as efficiently as untidy social circumstance permits. No one can expect this or any other council continuously to police households such as that maintained by Andrew Neil and Claudette Henry or intervene to prevent these pathetic moral juveniles mistreating their offspring. But the evidence grows that social services management in this borough is going badly wrong. An act of central inspection and correction is now necessary.

TO CHOP OR TO BURN

It is harvest time once again and soon the straw will be burnt on many a stubble field. Public safety is likely to benefit from the revised guidance to farmers but there is still public concern that the practice of straw burning, apart from causing an occasional fire or smoke hazard, is environmentally offensive and a waste of good energy resource. Many people argue that even if straw cannot be economically transferred from the mainly arable areas to those in greater need, for instance in the west and the north where the ratio of grass to grain is much higher, at least it should be ploughed back into the soil.

It is not as easy as that. The Agricultural and Food Research

Council has carried out work to compare three treatments - burning followed by direct drilling, chopping straw to be ploughed in, or a combination of time and disc chopping and dispersal. Early results show that there is no significant difference in yield, with the weight of grain greatest from those fields where straw was burnt first.

However the grain yield is not the only consideration. Ploughing chopped straw back into the soil uses at least double the energy required for direct drilling after a straw burn. Straw burning does not seem to impair soil fertility: on the contrary the research suggests that loss of organic matter in the soil from ploughing would offset any

potential gain from chopped straw being reintroduced to the soil instead.

Another argument put forward by grain farmers is that straw chopping techniques would add enormously to the time required preparing soil for their autumn sowing. As against that, and the loss of energy and productivity, a ban on straw burning would probably lead farmers to spend more on machinery and the labour to go with it. They pay their money and they take their choice, heavily influenced, of course, by the taxpayers' subsidy and the distortion in favour of grain caused by the Common Agricultural Policy.

Notions of fair trade

From Dr S. Griffiths-Jones and Professor H. W. Singer

Sir, On July 19 *The Times* reported that a Bill has been submitted to the US Senate and House of Representatives, which calls on Japan, Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea to cut trade surpluses with the US by 5 per cent at once or face a 25 per cent extra tariff on all exports to the US beginning on October 15 next year. The justification given for this measure by its proponents is that all these countries have breached US notions of "trade fairness".

May we point out the economic fallacy of this argument, which puts

in the same category a country like Japan, which is one of the United States' largest net creditors and industrializing developing countries - such as Brazil - which are large net debtors to the US.

It seems absurd to prevent debtor countries like Brazil and South Korea from generating trade surpluses; surely that is the only way through which these countries can service their large debts, particularly at times of high international interest rates, and scarce new lending to developing countries. Indeed, the IMF and other international institutions have been pressing strongly the governments of countries like Brazil to generate

large trade surpluses, so as to make debt servicing feasible.

If the US Congress were to restrict the generation of developing countries' trade surpluses, does it realize that it would be increasing the incentive to default, not for ideological reasons but due to government's inability to service the debt? Is this what the US Congress wishes?

For loan of losses both itself and friend!

Yours sincerely,
S. GRIFFITHS-JONES,
H. W. SINGER,
The Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex, Brighton.

Trouble in store on Civil Service pay

From Mr D. V. Morgan

Sir, The pay award to top Civil Servants and others has been widely criticized and debated in the House of Commons, where the Government were nearly defeated over the issue. The Government have only themselves to blame.

Contrary to the impression given by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, they have not always implemented the recommendations of the Top Salaries Review Body. Indeed the review body, in its evidence to the Megaw inquiry on Civil Service pay, referred to the persistent tendency of governments to depress top salaries in the interests of what they see to be the economic imperatives of the moment.

Megaw reported that although successive governments have pledged that the recommendations of the review body will be accepted unless there are clear and compelling reasons to the contrary, there have been more and more occasions when governments have identified "clear and compelling reasons" not to accept the Top Salaries Review Body's proposals.

The Government's whittling away over many years of past recommendations has now resulted in the inevitable. They have been forced to recognize the unfairness of the situation, partly because of the loss of some high-quality staff from the service, and have had to act. Governments would be wiser, and certainly could, avoid these embarrassing awards, if in future they accepted their review bodies' reports more often than they now do, or alternatively abolished the review bodies.

The Government are, however, building up similar trouble on pay for the rest of the Civil Service. They have no established principles for setting Civil Service pay. They set a cash limit to cover pay increases, on the basis of what they say the Government can afford. This is a meaningless concept, lacks any precision, and is unlikely to produce fair rates of pay.

There is an urgent need for principles to be established, which are generally recognized as fair, and can be seen to be applied in practice.

There were, until abandoned by this Government in 1980, principles and practices for setting Civil Service pay. The Government then set up the Megaw Committee of Inquiry on Civil Service pay. This reported in June, 1982, but no pay system has resulted from it. I am not surprised.

Unlike the Priestley royal commission its report lacked cogent argument: it was shallow in its thinking, and its practical proposals were so full of ambiguities and inconsistencies as not to provide any sound basis to build on.

It recommended that the governing principle for Civil Service pay

should be that the Government pay Civil Servants enough, taking one year with another, to recruit, retain and motivate them to perform efficiently the duties required of them at an appropriate level of competence.

Civil Service pay should no doubt achieve this admirable objective, but as a principle for establishing the right absolute levels of pay it is fairly useless. The Priestley commission looked at a similar formula and demolished it with powerful arguments.

There is really no alternative for the Civil Service, which has not and cannot have a profit yardstick, to having a pay system based on comparability. Such a system did work well, in spite of what the Government might say, and the arguments put forward by Priestley are as valid now as they were then.

Of course changes in practice are needed, and the bases for taking account of the differences in Civil Service conditions of employment from those prevailing outside need to be reassessed and openly declared.

It would repay the Government if they read Priestley and then read the views of the independent Civil Service Pay Research Unit Board, which this Government created, as set out in their final report of 1981. Time is short, and unless the Government create a fair system for Civil Service pay they will deserve the trouble which will inevitably arise.

Yours faithfully,
V. T. MORGAN (Director, Civil Service Pay Research Unit, 1971-81),
Wychwood,
Radley Road, Abingdon, Oxfordshire,
July 24.

From Dr R. D. Bard

Sir, In the small medical research laboratory at which I am still fortunate enough to be employed, the whole annual cost of maintaining a young post-doctoral scientist, including salary, employer's contributions and research expenses, is about £15,000, almost equal to the proposed increase in the salary of a permanent secretary.

A permanent secretary who receives a pay increase may or may not be inspired to perform better. A scientist who cannot obtain a grant is unable to perform at all.

The Prime Minister has just issued a statement that the total cost of the Top Salaries Review Body's recommendations is an easily affordable £10 million, the sum which is currently required to restore the budget of the Medical Research Council to 1983 levels in real terms. Which, we wonder, would represent the more effective use of Government resources?

Yours faithfully,
D. R. BARD
15 Huddleston Way,
Sawston Cambridge.

Terror reporting

From Mr Paul E. Friedman

Sir, Your leader writer (July 24, "Terror reporting") offers many opinions that need thorough debate over the coming months, but he also makes two serious factual errors that demand immediate correction.

The statement that "fierce competition for interviews with hostages led to substantive rumours of large fees being offered for co-operation" goes to the heart of our integrity and credibility and must be set right. What is a "substantive rumour"? Most good journalists do not report any kind of rumour, especially when there is sufficient time to check its validity.

If there is any evidence of any American television network paying for terrorist co-operation in Beirut, I would like to see it. I know for a fact that ABC News paid for nothing, including its exclusive interviews with the TWA crew members and other hostages.

You may be interested to know that it is against ABC News policy to pay for interviews, with one exception: when gathering news in the United Kingdom. The practice of paying for anything from gossip to athletes' stories, to interviews with members of Parliament, is so widespread we found it impossible to compete without making an exception to the policy.

The other inaccurate statement is that television portrayed the hostages "without any attempt to explain to the viewer that these people were speaking under duress", and that this "gravely influenced the capacity of the American Administration to deal prudently with the crisis".

In fact - although I doubt we had to treat viewers as if they were ignorant - all the American television networks repeatedly made the point that the hostages' stories might change if they were freed. We also made repeated reference to the so-called "Stockholm syndrome" concerning the affinity that develops

between captor and captive in a hostage situation.

This leads me to one general comment. Much of the criticism of the television coverage of terrorism seems to rest on the twin assumptions that the public is too stupid to deal with the information it gets, and that governments can make the wisest decisions when they are not hindered by opinions they cannot control.

While all responsible television journalists are always ready to consider government requests for cooperation when safety or security are at stake, we are also aware that governments are just as anxious as terrorists to manage the news.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL FRIEDMAN, Director,
News Coverage, Europe,
The Middle East, Africa,
ABC News,
8 Carburton Street, W1.

M25 disaster

From Prebendary Hayes Treen

Sir, Poor God! Not content with making Him responsible for drought and famine, we now blame Him for a motorway pile-up (report, July 24).

When shall we learn to be responsible for our own actions?

Yours faithfully,
HAYES TREEN,
103 Desborough Road,
Rothwell,
Kettering, Northamptonshire.

One or the other

From Mr Michael Kidson

Sir, One of the two leading London auction houses addressed their account for a modest purchase - twice, not once - to me in this way: Name, & Co., 134-135 High Street, Eton, Harrow.

The percipient Post Office crossed out Harrow and wrote: "Try Windsor."

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL KIDSON,
Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

what "Thou sayest" means), (2) nobody raises any objection or seeks to interfere with the betrayal, and (3) Judas himself does not react.

How embarrassing these difficulties actually are can be easily verified by inspecting the devices which the authors of the other three gospels adopted to remove them.

In the Greek, Jesus made a future indicative statement: "will betray me" (*prodoskei*). Unlike Greek, however, Hebrew cannot differentiate in form between the future indicative and the third person jussive: "he shall go" and "he will go" are the same. If Jesus was using the jussive, all is plain: one of you has now got to betray me, viz. in order that "the scriptures" (query, our scriptures?) may be fulfilled.

No wonder each disciple begged not to be assigned the fatal duty: "Surely not I, Lord?" No wonder all (except Judas) were profoundly relieved when the task was not assigned to them. As for Judas, no need to mention explicitly that he obeyed, though what he actually did

Shades of grey on race and class

From Mrs Pauline Crabbe

Sir, Roy Kerridge's article ("Shades of grey", July 23) which I began to read with interest but finished with fury, made me feel that his efforts to find a black middle-class was worthy of the worst of our sociological research. By what criteria are the "black middle-class" to be judged: bank balance? address? social circle? career and professional status?

I have a small bank balance, live in a basement flat, enjoy the company of a small circle of friends since moving here and, having recently retired, now have no profession or career status.

Yet, as far back as 1967, I was appointed the first black female magistrate, and since then have watched with pride an enormous increase in the upward move of black people, through the professions, arts and public service, into the middle class.

I can only believe that Roy Kerridge did set out to identify us, but in his haste became swamped by the old "they all look alike" attitudes. Jews, my husband tells me, also once "all looked alike". Then the more successful ones moved out of the ghettos and began to integrate.

Believe it or not, we are doing the same, even while, like the Jews, we cherish our roots.

Yours faithfully,
PAULINE CRABBE,
3 Regents Court,
59/63 Regency Square,
Brighton,
Sussex,
July 24.

Private utilities

From Sir Kelvin Spencer

Sir, Your leader, "Private utilities" (July 20) justly pays tribute to the sale of selected State-owned industries to the private sector. You write: "It should be possible in some cases to identify an essential element and treat this differently from the rest of the business. Such issues will come particularly to the fore when privatisation of electricity is considered."

Yes indeed. Bulk delivery of electricity is maybe essentially a monopoly that should continue as a State industry, but electricity generation is ripe for privatisation.

Soon the Government will be faced with having to decide major issues affecting power stations: how far to go in diversifying from coal to nuclear, and which nuclear type of station to back.

The English and Scottish generating boards each want different nuclear stations: one the British AGR (advanced gas-cooled reactor), the other the US PWR (pressurised water reactor). The choice between them is bedevilled, too, with scientific controversy.

Issues such as these seem particularly suitable for decision by market forces interpreted by private enterprise industry, not by Westminster or Whitehall.

In the early days of electricity nationalisation it worked well. I was chief scientist at the Department of Energy then and watched the quick way in which the mixed bag of assets inherited by the nationalised industry was rationalised. But times have changed.

A small start has already been made by the recent Act which enables the electricity area boards to generate in their own plants, or to buy from industrial plants. It is to be hoped that full privatisation of generation will be high on the list of legislation in the next session.

Yours faithfully,
KELVIN SPENCER,
Wootons,
Branscombe,
Seaton,
Devon.

Ornithological detail

From the Curator of the Wildfowl Trust

Sir, The children of Primrose Hill Church of England School (letter July 18) may like to know that sexing ducklings, indeed cygnets and goslings (wildfowl) as well, is a comparatively easy procedure.

Because they mate in water drakes have evolved a muscular appendage in the vent, which at mating enlarges and is inserted into the female. This appendage is visible on many birds when they hatch but only develops fully in wild fowl.

The Wildfowl Trust raises about 2000 ducks, geese and swans of 130 different kinds each year. All of these birds are sexed within a few days of hatching. Knowledge of the sex ratios at this early age enables us to plan our endangered species breeding programmes with precision.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL OUNSTED, Curator,
The Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge,
Gloucester.

(in conformity with another "scripture") is recorded above at verse 15.

Along with the implausibilities of the Last Supper narrative, the amended translation dissolves another grievous and long-standing problem. There was no crucial piece of information, no code word, no secret hiding place which we are ever told that Judas in fact "betrayed". Indeed, given the rest of the Passion narrative, we have all wondered what it could have been that the high priests got in return for the thirty pieces they paid Judas.

This lack of any content for the "betrayal" becomes intelligible if it was a ritual that had to be enacted to ensure that the course of events conformed with "the scriptures".

As Jesus observed, Judas was the unluckiest of men. He existed to play the villain's role. It would have been "better" - for him! - "if he had not been born".

Yours etc,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 27 1945

The Coalition Government formed in May 1940 by Winston Churchill lasted only 15 days after the war in Europe ended on May 8 1945. Polling in the General Election took place on July 5 but time had to be allowed to collect the postal votes of members of the Services. Results were declared on July 26: Labour had 393 members (as against 164 in the coalition) and Conservatives 199 (338).

Labour's Responsibility

There can be no question that, for the first time, a clear mandate has been given by the electors to the Labour Party. It is the more important, in their own and the nation's interest, that the Labour Party should weigh and understand the character of the mandate which they have received, and have been empowered by a decisive margin of both seats and votes to serve the interests of the nation in the coming critical years. Mr. ATTLEE himself claims that the electorate have given their favourable response to "a clear and definite policy based on principles and on the application of those principles to the needs of the present day." This is not, in the terminology of earlier elections, a "specific mandate" or "blank cheque".

It is a vote, decisive in its effect, for a specific course of action, most of them common ground in the late Coalition, in the belief that, on the balance of the arguments put forward at the election, the Labour Party have established the right to be entrusted with the task of running the country.

At a bound the Labour Party have overleapt the barrier which hitherto has held them perpetually in a minority and almost continuously in opposition. Their mandate now is national, not sectional. It has been furnished for a national programme, not for narrow doctrinaire or extreme experiments. The close and characteristic connexion of the Labour Party with certain specialized groups within the community has at last and suddenly ceased to prevent them from securing the suffrages and support of the broad mass of the British people, and it is of decisive importance in the calculations which confront their leaders to-day that they should embrace only those aspirations which are commonly accepted by the millions of men and women who have voted for them. The great majority of supporters whose votes were revealed yesterday have no past or present allegiance to a fixed ideology. They have placed their trust in the Labour Party, with the opportunity of power as well as office, to escape from the limitations of the "minority mind" and to act, at home and overseas, as the fully accredited representatives of the nation. It will be the aspiration of those whom Mr. ATTLEE calls to make up his Government to prove that this confidence has not been misplaced.

However the electoral choice had gone, the issues before the Government and the policies required would not have differed in essence. There is at home the paramount obligation to make the most of the nation's physical and human resources by conscious and calculated partnership between the organizing power of the community and the full and enterprising vigour of the people, individual and corporate, so that the amount and the distribution of national wealth may steadily advance. There is a special duty to make war against inefficiency and restriction in all their manifestations, and to permit no established interest, whether of the State or of the community, to impede the technical and managerial revolutions in British industry and trade which modern necessity dictates. For the Labour Party in particular there is the prime task of demonstrating to the workers and the public alike that the faithful core of their following that no real benefits can accrue to their members in wages or conditions of living without a corresponding increase in national output and individual productivity. The task for the new Government will be to make up the faithful core of their following that no real benefits can accrue to their members in wages or conditions of living without a corresponding increase in national output and individual productivity.

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A normal precaution

From Dr I. P. Geoghegan

Sir, May I add a rider to Dr Rogers' lament (July 19) that few homes now possess a clinical thermometer? When our children were young, I was able to define a syndrome then unknown to medical science. It was the "8 o'clock sickness", and many parents must have known it.

The symptoms varied but tended to vanish as the school bus went on its way. Treatment required the use of a reliable thermometer: "reliable" in that it was rarely persuaded to register above 98.6°F.

"No temperature" was no "excused school". This formula rarely failed. I have kept that thermometer and, 30 years on, the family still believe that it had been "got at".

Yours faithfully,
V. P. GEOGHEGAN,
3 Somerton,
Chichester,
West Sussex,
July 20.

Little-known phrases

From Mrs Elizabeth Douglas

Sir, To each country its own needs and idiosyncrasies. Mrs Jean Buckley's letter (July 8) recalls the occasion when my father visited us not long after our daughter had started to learn ancient Greek. How was she getting on? he enquired kindly; had she learned the alphabet yet?

A bit flummoxed at the simplicity of this question, she produced her textbook to show Granddad exactly what she was doing, and I shall always remember him blanching as he read the memorable sentence: "Bring the axe: it is time that we killed the pig."

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH DOUGLAS,
Austen Croft,
31 Austen Road,
Guildford,
Surrey.

27 July-2 August, 1985

SATURDAY

A weekly guide
to leisure, entertainment
and the arts

A glorious summer of Tudor content

As the quincentenary
of the Battle of
Bosworth advances,
Sarah Jane
Checkland salutes
the men who
would still be kings

Goffrey Davies has spent all year preparing for the 1985 Battle of Bosworth. He has procured armour of the correct weight (85lbs) for his men, a giant warhorse 18 hands high called Thunderfoot for himself (as he is the king-to-be), and persuaded the Commander of the First Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers to spare 12 good men and true as foot soldiers, carrying his tents during the day, and greasing the armour at night.

For 15 days the entourage will repeat Henry Tudor's historic march from Mill Bay, Wales, to Bosworth Field in Leicestershire, camping at Aberystwyth, Newport and Tamworth. When battle day dawns on August 22, Davies will perform in his own "artistic interpretation" of the death of Richard III. Everything except the weather will be under his control. If "the sky doth lower and frown" upon his army as it did on Richard's in Shakespeare's play, he can turn it into a special effect.

Davies is a fanatic, but he claims he is not. "I'm not passionate about all this," he says. "I'm just doing a job." His "medieval" promotions and stunt company has been asked to work for Strongbow Cider to mark the Wales Tourist Board, who are keen to remind the world of Harri Tudor's Welsh origins. After the battle, Henry and his retinue are flying out to Tokyo to take part in this year's British Fair.

Someone, however, who does not disguise his passion for medieval battles is Danny Boreham. An advertising executive, he has for the last five years recreated Bosworth for the Leicestershire County Council, at their museum site. This year, however, his troops have been upstaged. "When we first planned the event, it didn't occur to us that people would bother to come on a Thursday, so we scheduled it for Saturday, August 24." Adhering to his own rule that no soldier should get hurt in battle, however, he does not plan to sabotage the Welsh invasion. He will quietly give guided tours around the site on Davies's day.

When Danny's day for battle comes, it will cause earth tremors at Bosworth. "We'll have about 500 men," he says. "Sixty will come from the



Royal pretenders: Henry VIII (Richard Stevens) and wife at London's Tudor Rooms; Henry Tudor (John Roberts, left), Richard III (Chris Solomon, centre) and Lord Stanley (John Whitmore) at Sudeley Castle

Medieval Plantagenet Society, of which I am chairman, the rest from other societies. The people who know what they're doing will take the lead, and the rest will follow like sheep." Danny will stand in the centre bellowing orders to John Roberts, an engineer who normally designs aircraft parts and will be promoted from Duke of Norfolk to Henry VII for the day, and Chris Solomon, a Midlands metal worker, who is acting Richard III. Everyone will be able to cry "my kingdom for a horse", as the entire battle will take place on foot.

But is the Battle of Bosworth really what it seems? The historical pundits differ in their versions. To quote *1066 and All That*, for example: "English History has always been subject to waves of Pretenders. These usually come in small waves of about two." Henry VII had Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Simnel. This year a historian called Colin Richmond has been preparing a Molotov cocktail to shake things up at Bosworth, and leave everyone wondering what is genuine, and what is pretence. Richmond's bombshell is an article pub-

lished this week in *History Today* claiming the battle did not take place there at all, but at Dadlington, some miles south of the site.

"I am only putting the battlefield back to where it was understood to have been in the early 17th-century," says Richmond, a 48-year-old lecturer at Keele University. He points out that William Burton's 1622 description of Leicestershire refers to the battle taking place at Dadlington. "It's just that the 18th-century historian didn't bother to read that bit, and no modern historians have picked it up."

Actually there is a tradition in Dadlington that the battle was nearby, and that the dead were buried in the churchyard there. Dadlington even has a memorial service for them each year. Mr Richmond, who says he is "not a battlefield person", thinks the farmers of Dadlington may be keeping mum on purpose, knowing how much modern, tourist battle-

fields can damage the crops. In the cause of truth, however, Colin Richmond says, "I have a mind to stand on Dadlington Hill with a megaphone, telling them all to come over here."

Back in 1485, hardly anyone noticed the Battle of Bosworth. The *Chronicle* of London simply referred to it in passing, with references to a sheriff's death and sweating sickness in the city. Now every schoolboy and girl knows it is an Important Date, and that Henry VII was a Good King. Or was he? According to the Duke of Gloucester, who is the patron of the Richard III Society, it is Henry, not Richard who should be categorized as the villain.

"Henry had the incentive to murder the princes, not Richard," the duke says. "Of course Richard didn't have a hump. The Tudors did. You can see in the portraits where they're painted in, some on the left, some on the right. Remember, Henry Tudor's son became engaged to Catherine of Aragon, and the Spanish were asking awkward questions. 'Will our darling Catherine really like it? What happened to the princes?' With this in mind, we

can now read the descriptions of the monster, born two years after gestation with hair all down his back - not to mention Shakespeare's references - with scepticism."

"I don't take the Dickie Three Society seriously," says Judith Prendergast, a member who works at the National Portrait Gallery. "But we do have our lunatic fringe. One lady bursts into tears whenever she goes to Middleham Castle (Richard's northern stronghold)." According to Jeremy Potter, author of *Good King Richard*, a typical member is "a young, intelligent, left-handed female librarian". Membership is worldwide, and stands at 3,500, which says a great deal for the hunchback's charms.

Henry VII has no such following. Not so his son, Henry VIII, who in the shape of Richard Stevens is currently giving nightly performances at the Tudor Rooms, Piccadilly. "Let me show you my ladies' chastity belts while I'm off to the wars," he cries, as to the sound of ringing velvet Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour whisk away their flowing medieval gowns



Death of Richard III

and slink around to the strains of the electronic harpsichord. "Your Fish Delight, m'Lady", murmurs one of the wenches, slipping the fourth remove on to the plate. She alternates service with songs like "Fuddle-rudderrudderrah", after which we bang on the tables.

Stevens depends on trestle-tables full of New Zealanders to keep Old England swinging, and bring credence to the warning in the menu that "the throwing of food or any other item is strictly forbidden". He teases them saying "Thank you for that round of indifference", and larks about while he dances the pavan, groaning "Ooh, that's 18 stone up on one leg", while his guests shout for more.

Buxom and of a marriageable age, Ruth Selman has contributed to Tudor year in a rather more studious fashion, winning outright a recent quiz set by *History Today* and English Heritage.

"My interest in the Tudors began with the historical novels of Jean Plaidy when I was young," she says, now a mature 38. Her home, in Tudor Drive, Richmond on Thames, is an ideal address for such romance, being part of a mock Tudor estate. "Most of the houses have either a lion or unicorn painted over the door, but ours has musical quavers because my mother was singing when the painter arrived". Ruth is now more interested in the social history of the period, and hopes to study it at Cambridge.

One person not planning anything special for the celebrations is Henry Tudor of Ilkeshore, Derbyshire. At 69, and a semi-retired brick layer and window cleaner, he expects he will just "do a few windows" on August 22.

Mr Tudor has no idea whether certain drops of his blood are blue, although "my grandad at table looked just like Henry VIII at banquet", and both his father and grandfather were called Henry before him. Mr Tudor does admit that he has always liked castles. When he visited the tower of London 50 years ago, he says, "I was sure I'd been there before". Has 1985 thrown up yet another pretender?

FIELD DAYS

ANNIVERSARY DAY
Aug 22: Celebrations at the battlefield (see below).
Triumphal parade through the streets of Leicester with Richard's corpse slung over a horse, noon; merry-making at the Leicester Tigers' Rugby Ground, 8.30pm.

Other events on the battlefield
Tomorrow: Archery tournament, 2pm.
Aug 4: Traditional medieval joust, 2pm.

Aug 18: 15th-century tourney with axes, maces and swords, 2pm.

Aug 21, 22 and 24: Performances of Shakespeare's *Richard III* on the site by Harborough Theatre Company of Market Harborough, 7.30pm.

Aug 23: Medieval banquet, 8pm.

Aug 24: Battle reenactment led by the Medieval Plantagenet Society, 2pm.

For full details on battlefield events and a permanent display about the battle, contact Battlefield Visitor Centre, Ambion Hill Farm, Sutton Cheney, Market Bosworth, Leics (0455 290429). Times may vary from those scheduled. Check on the day.

WELSH CELEBRATIONS

Aug 3: Medieval Town Fayre and Tudor Trail - a carnival procession of today's shopkeepers colourfully attired in costume, with floats, tournaments and medieval banquet, Narberth, Dyfed.

Aug 5-23: Life Behind the Battlements, 1485, a reenactment of life in Henry Tudor's time. Carew Castle, Dyfed, Mon-Fri, 7.30pm.

Aug 7-8: Performances of Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, Pembroke Castle, Dyfed.

Aug 18: "It's a Knockout", Tudor style, public welcome, Pembroke Castle, Dyfed.

Aug 22: Celebrations at Pembroke Castle.

Aug 25: Finals of the first ever Welsh Medieval Archery Championships. Closing date for entries has passed, but the public can see who will become Champion Longbowman of Wales. Carew Castle, 2pm.

For information on Welsh events, contact Wales Tourist Board, Brunel House, Fitzalan Road, Cardiff (0222 499909) or any tourist information centre in Wales.

OTHER EVENTS

Today and tomorrow: Medieval combat by the Plantagenet Society and music by the York Weir, in Richard II's northern stronghold, Middleham Castle, Yorkshire (0869 238899).

Aug 18, 22: Memorial service, Middleham Church, Yorkshire, 3pm and 7pm respectively.

Aug 25: Bosworth Memorial Concert with medieval and early music and Ricardian readings, Leicester Cathedral, 2pm.

EXHIBITIONS

Tudor Coins: From Aug 22, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (01-336 1555).

Richard III exhibition: Aug 8-Sept 28, Birmingham Central Library, Chamberlain Square (021-235 4511).

Tudor portraits: The entire dynasty can be seen in the Tudor Room at the National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-930 1552). Memorial lecture for the public, Aug 24, 3pm.

Burial Sites: Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I at Westminster Abbey, London; Henry VII at Windsor Castle, Berkshire (07535 68286).

HOUSES TO VISIT

Many Tudor buildings such as those listed here are open to the public but it is best to check the opening times before setting out on a visit.

Anglesea Abbey, Lode, Cambs (0223 811200). House built c 1600 which has associations with the Augustinian order.

Bradley Manor, Newton Abbot, Devon (0625 2575). Small 15th-century manor house, set in woodland and meadows; chapel.

Burghley House, Stamford, Cambs (0780 52451). Completed 1588 for William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer of Elizabeth I. Original great hall and state apartments survive.

Cotehele St Dominick, near Saltash, Cornwall (0579 50434). Grey granite house built 1485-1627, owned for centuries by the Edgumbe family.

Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey (01-877 8441). Begun in 1514 for Thomas Wolsey and taken over by Henry VIII in 1526. The king added the great hall and Real Tennis courts.

Hardwick Hall, Don, Leics (0455 290429). Times may vary from those scheduled. Check on the day.

Montacute House, Montacute, Somerset (0935 825289). Late 16th-century house, with H-shaped ground plan and many Renaissance features.

Rufford Old Hall, Rufford, near Ormskirk, Lancs (0704 821254). Late medieval half-timbered hall, remarkable for ornate hammer-beam roof and screen.

Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, Kent (0622 65400). Henry VIII's first wife, Catherine of Aragon, lived here and Elizabeth I was prisoner here before becoming queen.

Hereford Castle, Hereford. The ancient medieval fortress to a splendid royal palace, with a 75ft-long banquet hall.

Sudeley Castle, Winchcombe, Glos (0242 602306). Was the home of Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's sixth wife, after his death. She died here in childbirth in a room with a picturesque 16th-century window.

Sherborne Castle, Sherborne, Dorset (0935 813182). The "new" castle was built by Sir Walter Raleigh in the 1590s after his attempts to modify the old medieval castle failed.

Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey (0483 504455). Early Tudor, with magnificent interiors virtually unchanged since construction.

Minster Lovell, Witney, Oxon (0993 747411). Now-ruined home of Francis Lord Lovell, or "Lovell the Dog" as he was known after supporting Lambert Simnel in 1487. Legend has it that his corpse was found in a secret chamber 250 years after his death.

SATURDAY

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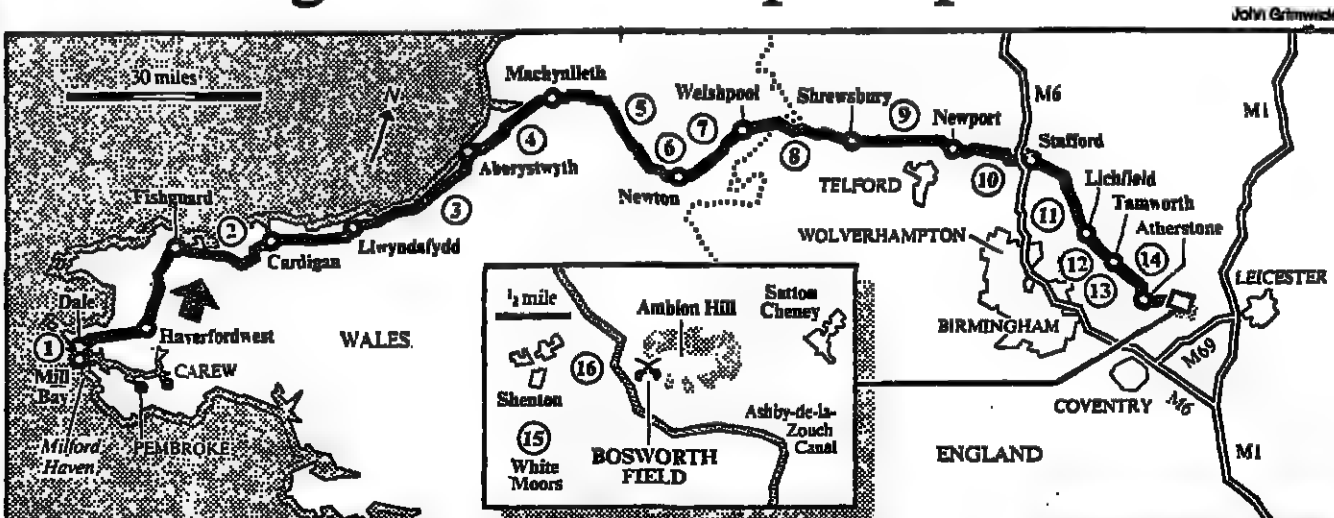
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Marching in the footsteps of past masters



Winner and loser: Henry VII marched from Wales...

The "triumph of Henry Tudor" is being relived in a 16-day drama which begins at the site of the future king's arrival at Mill Bay in Dyfed on August 7 and culminates on August 22 at the Bosworth Field battlefield. On Thursday the "soldiers" will gather at Carew Castle, Dyfed, at the start of six days' training for the campaign march, which will then proceed as follows:

Aug 7: Re-enactment of Henry Tudor's landing at Mill Bay, noon; unveiling of commemorative stone; Tudor Fair in Dale; soldiers camp at Picton Fields, Haverfordwest, at nightfall.

Aug 8: Soldiers strike camp, 10am; revels in Cardigan, afternoon; camp at Llywdfafydd, amid falconry display and merry making.

Aug 9: March to Aberystwyth, arrive afternoon; festivities at camp, near the castle, evening.

Aug 10: March to Machynlleth, noon; festivities near town centre, evening.

Aug 11: Set out for Newtown, noon; on arrival there, Henry and bodyguards attend church service; main force arrives later, to sound of drums; camp in town centre.

Aug 12: Street fair at Newtown, with parade for Rhys ap Thomas, Henry's strongest Welsh supporter; midday barbecue; evening medieval feast.

Aug 13: Leave Newtown, 11am, for Welshpool.

Aug 14: Leave Wales, march to Shrewsbury Castle; evening entertainment at camp.

Aug 15: March from Shrewsbury to Newport, Shropshire.

Aug 16: On to Stafford, camp outside town.

Aug 17: March on through Lichfield to outskirts of Tamworth, camp outside town.

Aug 18: Henry receives surrender of Tamworth Castle and enters.

Aug 19: Stafford Castle established as Henry's base; medieval banquet, evening.

Aug 20: Outriders reconnoitre Staffordshire countryside; main force reaches Atherstone, evening; entertainment.

Aug 21: Force moves to original pre-battle campsite at White Moors; Richard at Ambion Hill.

Aug 22: Memorial service at King Richard's Well, 11am; symbolic re-enactment of the arrival of Henry Tudor and Richard III, from 2pm.

Spectators are welcome at every stage of the march but should remember that timing will be lackadaisical, as medieval armies do not have digital watches. For day-to-day information on the march, contact the Promotions Unit, Wales Tourist Board, Brunel House, Fitzalan Road, Cardiff (0222 499909) or any tourist information centre in Wales.



... to defeat Richard III at Bosworth in 1485

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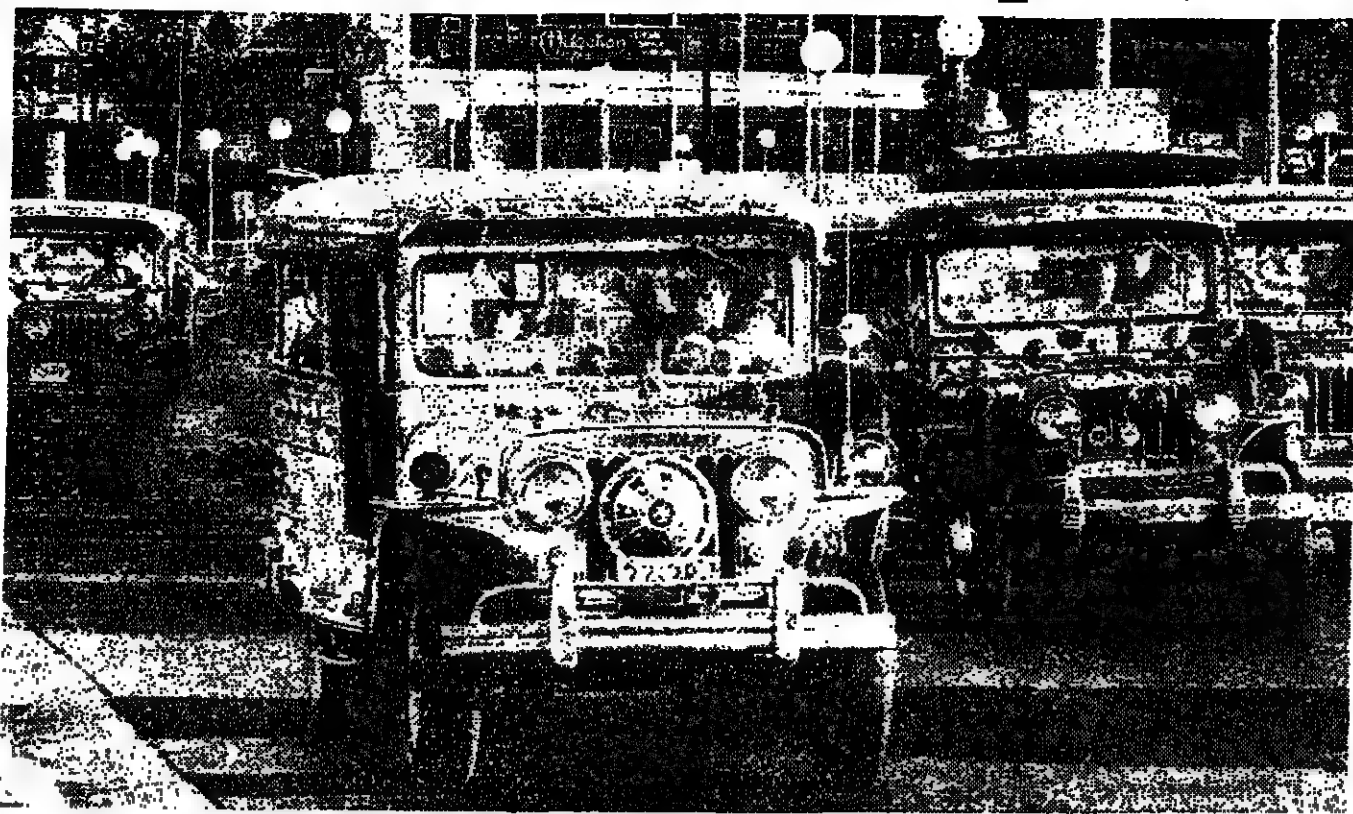
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TRAVEL

Even the traffic jams provide colour and drama in the Philippines, as Ron Gillings discovers

Surprises on the road round Asia's hectic hotspot



Razzle-dazzle: the ubiquitous jeepneys bring an extra dash of colour to the road chaos of Manila

I was a meal I would not forget. In a hurry, seafood and rice in the shadow of a 50ft dam, the table set for four, my trousers rolled and feet submerged in several inches of deliciously cool water.

It was one of the more bizarre experiences in a trip along the tourist trail in the Philippines, a land where the odd often seems quite ordinary.

When I left Gatwick I had doubts about what to expect. A spattered ink-blot of islands - 7,500 at the last count - south of Hong Kong and east of Vietnam, the Philippines enjoys (if that's the right word) a reputation for political unrest, assassinations, and the occasional hotel fire. Not perhaps the first place one might think of for a holiday.

But any lingering anxiety soon vanished with the exotic impact of the palm trees, the blue-than-blue seas, the explosive brilliance of the vegetation and the engulfing wrap-around warmth of the sun, so unlike its genteel, mild-mannered English cousin.

One soon discovers that there are some reassuring mental handrails to grab hold of: nearly everyone speaks English as well as Tagalog and maybe some local dialect, so there is no need for those irritating phrase-books. Then, unlike the rest of South-east Asia, most Filipinos are Christian and the country is dotted with baroque churches built during the 400 years of Spanish rule (there are still a few old mestizo families which speak Spanish).

The most common point of entry for the Philippines is still Manila and many people make the mistake of going no farther. Not that the capital doesn't have many things to offer: de luxe hotels to rival those anywhere in the world, busy shopping centres, fine restaurants serving the full range of Asian cuisine, and the garish night life of Ermita.

Some idea of the old Manila can still be gained from a trip round Intramuros, the fortress city which sheltered the Spanish conquerors of the 16th century inside circling walls of stone and a wide moat. No Filipinos were allowed to live here, and the Spanish kept their big guns trained warily on the Chinese quarter.

Fort Santiago, its most choked with water lilies, has a special sinister significance for the Filipinos - here their national hero, Dr José Rizal, was imprisoned before his execution by the Spanish in 1896, and here many Filipinos were done to death by the Japanese during the Second World War.

The Intramuros area was flattened in the suicidal last stand by the Japanese in 1944-45, but the Tourism Ministry is doing its best to recreate the old colonial ambience by ensuring that new buildings conform to the old Spanish style and design. The word "recreate" is an accurate one, for many of the places one can see are reconstructions of long-vanished buildings whose layouts have been discovered in the colonial archives.

There are still some genuine articles tucked away among the creations of the modern tourist industry, such as the San

Agustin Church, the oldest stone church in the Philippines, built from 1587 to 1607. Its cunningly designed, earthquake-proof foundations functioned efficiently throughout the next three centuries, though a tower was damaged in 1861.

In contrast to the protected calm of Intramuros, modern Manila is the epitome of urban sprawl, knitted together by a never-ending traffic jam. Small boys and beggars weave hair-raisingly through the stalled vehicles, selling fruit, drinks and newspapers or simply seeking a handout. But the Western tourist's eye is inevitably captured by the ubiquitous jeepney, the bastard offspring of the wartime US Army jeep, of which hundreds were left behind after the war, it is a cheap and handy mode of transport for Filipino commuters, an essential private enterprise adjunct to the skeletal public transport system.

In the spirit of true-Latin machismo, the jeepneys are painted in dazzling psychedelic colours and bedecked with headlamps, aerials, klaxons, statuettes of horses on the bonnet and a host of other excrescences which make it look like some brilliant but dangerous tropical beetle.

Bargain hunters should visit the street market at Quiapo, the city's cheapest. Wandering round the cavernous interior of the market buildings is a feast in itself. Mountains of foodstuffs - eggs, mangoes, pineapples, sausages, squids and bananas - intrigue the eye, though the standard of hygiene might give a British health inspector a rush of blood to the head.

Some of the food in these markets ends up on the table of the best restaurants in Manila. Filipino fare is a mixture of foreign cuisines: Chinese, In-

dian, Malaysian, American. Seafood is particularly good - cuttlefish with coconut milk and garlic, grilled bangus (milkfish), fried squid, crabs, shrimps baked in butter - but there are meat dishes, too, beef with butter, melon, chicken (suckling pig), even a dog, to be avoided.

Within striking distance of Manila is the Villa Escudero, a coconut plantation set among the green hills of Quezon province, about 80 kilometres south of the capital. Its centerpiece is the pink-turreted, wedding-cake mansion of the Escuderos, a millionaire family

which made its pile out of exporting desiccated coconut to the US. This was where I encountered the midstream restaurant.

A favourite destination for Filipinos, especially in the hot summer months, is the cool resort of Baguio, high in the mountain province of north Luzon. Flying there can be exciting, as the airport is set among peaks which are often swathed in thick cloud.

What did Baguio have to offer? Some luxury hotels, pleasant walks through countryside reminiscent of Wales, sports facilities, a lively market

and some impressive views of the surrounding land. Mock-up dwellings of the local mountain tribes are on view in Imelda Park, and children in native costumes will try to sell you curios. At the production of a camera, the children leap with practised ease into a well-rehearsed pose, then await their reward, hands outstretched. Souvenir stalls abound. Large, well-guarded private villas - including the President's - sulk amid the greenery.

On the road to Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte, the land changes into a panorama of green rice and tobacco fields backed by

humpbacked hills. Buffaloes pull ploughs and goats, pigs and chickens forage beneath the still-raised houses. At Vigan, a town built by the Spanish, the atmosphere is Latin American, and for many years so were the politics. Violent feuds generated rival political clans generated tit-for-tat murders and gun battles until well into the 1960s.

North of Vigan, on the way to Laoag, the countryside grows even more picturesque, with the road crossing rivers dotted with canoes and fish-pens. Topless washerwomen squat by the water's side, while in the distance one can spot the occasional cock-fight in progress.

Laoag is a good jumping-off place for the attractions of Ilocos Norte, one of the most beautiful provinces in the country, and not far away there are some wonderful beaches. I stayed by the sea at the Fort Illocandia Hotel, built in 100 days in 1983 for the wedding reception of President Marcos's daughter.

The visitor to the Philippines should not feel confined to Luzon. A network of internal flights by Philippine Airlines gets you quickly to the other islands, and the more leisurely services are catered for by seagoing ferry services.

The island of Bohol in the Visayas, reached first by a 55-minute flight from Laoag over blue, isle-dotted sea, marked only by coral reefs and outrigger boats crawling like water-beetles to Cebu City. Here I

blowed my way through the airport bustle, maddened by mandolins. Like bats flocking out of a cave, the vendors of these "export quality" instruments poured forth from an office placed strategically near the baggage check-in.

Another 25-minute flight across more sea takes you to Bohol, an island noted for its woodcarvers and a range of hills shaped like brassiere cups which, burnt by the summer sun, are known as the Chocolate Hills.

The Bohol Beach Club lies within a guarded perimeter fence: inside is a protected paradise of pampered grass.

Just how "safe" is the Philippines? Well, luckily for the survival of the tourist industry, the hotel fires which struck last year - in three weeks 40 people died in these fires - seem to have died out. Whether these conflagrations were accidental, politically motivated or the work of disgruntled staff, they so alarmed hotel managers, who found bookings falling rapidly, that swift action was taken. Labour, being so cheap, security staff were boosted by 50 to 75 per cent; in most hotels now, there is a keen-eyed man in uniform noting comings and goings and hand luggage is given the once-over.

Anxious to make visitors fire-conscious, the managements have provided a mass of detailed instructions on what to do if a fire breaks out, generally containing the cheerful message: "Don't panic! You can stay in your room and survive."

Out on the streets, I felt as safe as one ever can in a strange city in a strange land although there are certain areas - such as the sprawling slums of Tondo - where it is not wise to venture.

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Agustin Church, the oldest stone church in the Philippines, built from 1587 to 1607. Its cunningly designed, earthquake-proof foundations functioned efficiently throughout the next three centuries, though a tower was damaged in 1861.

In contrast to the protected calm of Intramuros, modern Manila is the epitome of urban sprawl, knitted together by a never-ending traffic jam. Small boys and beggars weave hair-raisingly through the stalled vehicles, selling fruit, drinks and newspapers or simply seeking a handout. But the Western tourist's eye is inevitably captured by the ubiquitous jeepney, the bastard offspring of the wartime US Army jeep, of which hundreds were left behind after the war, it is a cheap and handy mode of transport for Filipino commuters, an essential private enterprise adjunct to the skeletal public transport system.

In the spirit of true-Latin machismo, the jeepneys are painted in dazzling psychedelic colours and bedecked with headlamps, aerials, klaxons, statuettes of horses on the bonnet and a host of other excrescences which make it look like some brilliant but dangerous tropical beetle.

Bargain hunters should visit the street market at Quiapo, the city's cheapest. Wandering round the cavernous interior of the market buildings is a feast in itself. Mountains of foodstuffs - eggs, mangoes, pineapples, sausages, squids and bananas - intrigue the eye, though the standard of hygiene might give a British health inspector a rush of blood to the head.

Some of the food in these markets ends up on the table of the best restaurants in Manila. Filipino fare is a mixture of foreign cuisines: Chinese, In-

dian, Malaysian, American. Seafood is particularly good - cuttlefish with coconut milk and garlic, grilled bangus (milkfish), fried squid, crabs, shrimps baked in butter - but there are meat dishes, too, beef with butter, melon, chicken (suckling pig), even a dog, to be avoided.

Within striking distance of Manila is the Villa Escudero, a coconut plantation set among the green hills of Quezon province, about 80 kilometres south of the capital. Its centerpiece is the pink-turreted, wedding-cake mansion of the Escuderos, a millionaire family

which made its pile out of exporting desiccated coconut to the US. This was where I encountered the midstream restaurant.

A favourite destination for Filipinos, especially in the hot summer months, is the cool resort of Baguio, high in the mountain province of north Luzon. Flying there can be exciting, as the airport is set among peaks which are often swathed in thick cloud.

What did Baguio have to offer? Some luxury hotels, pleasant walks through countryside reminiscent of Wales, sports facilities, a lively market

and some impressive views of the surrounding land. Mock-up dwellings of the local mountain tribes are on view in Imelda Park, and children in native costumes will try to sell you curios. At the production of a camera, the children leap with practised ease into a well-rehearsed pose, then await their reward, hands outstretched. Souvenir stalls abound. Large, well-guarded private villas - including the President's - sulk amid the greenery.

On the road to Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte, the land changes into a panorama of green rice and tobacco fields backed by

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Another 25-minute flight across more sea takes you to Bohol, an island noted for its woodcarvers and a range of hills shaped like brassiere cups which, burnt by the summer sun, are known as the Chocolate Hills.

The Bohol Beach Club lies within a guarded perimeter fence: inside is a protected paradise of pampered grass.

Just how "safe" is the Philippines? Well, luckily for the survival of the tourist industry, the hotel fires which struck last year - in three weeks 40 people died in these fires - seem to have died out. Whether these conflagrations were accidental, politically motivated or the work of disgruntled staff, they so alarmed hotel managers, who found bookings falling rapidly, that swift action was taken. Labour, being so cheap, security staff were boosted by 50 to 75 per cent; in most hotels now, there is a keen-eyed man in uniform noting comings and goings and hand luggage is given the once-over.

Anxious to make visitors fire-conscious, the managements have provided a mass of detailed instructions on what to do if a fire breaks out, generally containing the cheerful message: "Don't panic! You can stay in your room and survive."

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A little blackmail in the Algarve

As a former crime reporter I have always held to the adage that you never give in to a blackmailer. "Pay up and they have got you hooked for life", some of the world's most famous detectives have told me during the last two decades. But when the blackmailer is your own 10-year-old son this advice does not appear, on the surface, to justify an immediate call to Scotland Yard.

The "ransom" note left by James - a disciple of Adrian Mole - was as menacing as any I had heard at the homes of victims or replayed as evidence in court. It read: "Emma [his sister] is going on a cruise

COLLECTING

Pick up a Penguin and feed the mind

It was on July 30, 1935 that a famous bird came to roost on the bookshelves of Britain and ushered in a publishing revolution. At sixpence (2½p) a volume, Penguin was not the first cheap paperback imprint but few have matched its scope and quality.

Penguin is mounting a 50th anniversary celebration in the autumn, with a reprint of the 10 original titles in its orange, blue, and green covers. Penguin number one was *Ariel*, the biography of Shelley by André Maurois. Other authors in the first 10 included Hemingway, Linklater, Agatha Christie and Susan Ertz (who she?). But Penguin is the name that has stuck in popular usage.

The original bird soon fostered a family. Penguins (mostly novels) were joined by Pelicans (non-fiction), Puffins (for children), Parnassians (puzzles and quizzes) and even Porpoises. Paperbacks got torn and dog-eared and thrown out. Despite this, or perhaps even because of it, Penguin's reputation for quality and value has grown.

Penguin's reputation for quality and value has grown. The Penguin Collectors' Society, in Canada, is a frustrating business. But do not despair. Should you be in Ottawa, the writer helpful lists the bookshops to visit. The same issue takes us on a Penguin tour of Brussels.

Nearer home, one of the highest collections was amassed by Steven Ferdinand, a Somerset bookseller. It took him 10 years and comprised some 3,300 titles, almost every

Penguin published up to the mid-1950s. He sold the lot of them to Japan for a sum he prefers not to disclose.

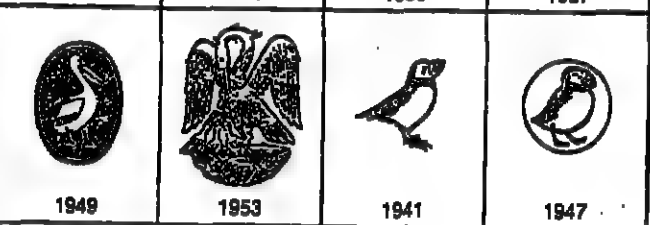
Other collectors are more modest, concentrating on Puffins or Specials or the most popular series, the long defunct King Penguins. The series started in 1939 and by the time it finished nearly 20 years later there were 76 titles, from Max Beerbohm's cartoons to the woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer and John Arlott on *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

The first 70 or so are fairly easy to come by and not ruinously expensive: say £5 to £10 a volume. But there are a few titles that have become a collector's bane, such as *Magie Books From Mexico and Egyptian Paintings*. Here prices can climb to £30 and even £50.

Puffin Picture Books are also high on the list of desiderata (expected to pay £40 and more) and so are some of the earlier crime stories. Try looking for *The Poisoned Chocolates Case* or indeed any other Penguin title by the much admired but virtually out of print Anthony Berkeley.

Where to start? Many second-hand bookshops have a few racks of Penguins and some dealers have made Penguins a speciality. The pages of the Penguin Collectors' newsletter provide a useful market place, both to advertise "wants" and to get the names of dealers. But to get the names of dealers, see the list of bookshops to visit in the issue of the newsletter.

Peter Waymark



Symbols of excellence: eight of the designs used on Penguin, Pelican and Puffin books over the last 50 years

COVER NOTES

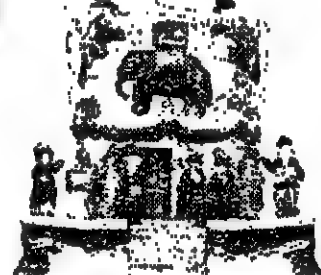
The secretary of the Penguin Collectors' Society (annual subscription £2) is Anthony Siddell, 33 Palmers Lane, Letchworth, Herts. Specialist dealers include Steven Ferdinand, The Old Vicarage,

Queen Camel, Yeovil, Somerset (0535 850210) and Richard Williams, 24 Dunstable Street, Southwark, London (0724 840645).

The Penguin Books 50th anniversary exhibition is being held in the Royal Festival Hall, London, SE1 (01-828 3191) from Sept 19 to Oct 27.

AUCTIONS

SPENCER TREASURES: Philip of Knowle (West Midlands) is selling the contents of Langton Hall, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, for Robert Spencer, a cousin of the Princess of Wales. Family collection of oriental works - lacquer, ceramics, prints and screens - outstanding among furniture and objects of art. Phillips in Knowle (05645 0151). Viewing at the house, 15-16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



RING CYCLE: A restored porcelain ring, Polito a Menagerie (above), is being sold by the author of an 18th-century book on the top price of about £12,000 in a sale of 122 Staffordshire pieces, mainly of theatrical and circus figures, from the Latham collection. The Menagerie is the author's view of an 18th-century circus. Christie's, 85 Old Broad Street, London WC1X (01-581 7811). Viewing Mon 9am-7pm, Tues 9am-10am. Sale Tues 10.30am.

Geraldine Norman

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 707)

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, August 1, 1985. The crossword should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, August 3, 1985.

ACROSS

- 1 Professional neglect (11)
- 9 Leftover (7)
- 10 Look cheerful (5)
- 11 Acorn tree (3)
- 12 Genealogical diagram (4)
- 13 Joke (5)
- 14 Additional (6)
- 15 High mountains (4)
- 16 Mammal's pen name (4)
- 17 Late morning meal (6)
- 22 Telamon's son (4)
- 23 Standard Oil Co (4)
- 24 Fire damp (3)
- 25 Employment (5)
- 26 Level high ground (7)
- 29 Spindlin (11)

DOWN

- 2 Become muddled (5)
- 3 Hunted animal (4)
- 4 Mechanical (4)
- 5 Job (4)
- 6 Fire-breathing monster (7)
- 7 Michel de Notre Dame (11)
- 8 Voice-throwing (11)
- 9 Close mass (7)
- 10 Mountaineering Tibetan (6)
- 11 Close mass (7)
- 12 Female person (3)
- 13 Lustre (5)
- 25 Equipment (4)
- 26 Black-matter (4)
- 27 Explosive noise (4)

SOLUTION TO No 706
ACROSS: 1 Poor outlook, 9 Handful, 10 Swoon, 11 Yet, 13 Reef, 14 Wave, 15 Enrich, 16 Thaw, 20 Coma, 21 Sista, 22 Main, 23 Maya, 24 Weir, 25 Enrich, 26 Overcall, 30 Reinforce.
DOWN: 2 Ounce, 3 Rift, 4 Ugly, 5 Lure, 6 Oloroso, 7 Short temper, 8 Insuperable, 12 Excess, 14 Few, 15 Cruise, 19 Agitate, 20 Cam, 24 Adapt, 25 Wean, 26 Toga, 27 Dean.

Name: _____
Address: _____

IN THE GARDEN



Lingering romance: the box parterre flower beds at Cliveden filled with Santolina and Senecio

No time for rest on the beds

Michael Young casts a critical eye over the colourful extravagance of the Victorians

The epitome of Victorian excess and vulgarity was achieved in their grand bedding-out schemes. Thousands of tender annuals were raised from seeds and cuttings in the heated greenhouses. Petunias, zinnias, begonias, calceolarias and geraniums of the brightest and most gaudy hues were arranged in dazzling blocks on the parterres and terraces of country houses.

John Claudius Loudon, the popularist garden writer, advocated bedding-out schemes in his popular *Encyclopaedia of Gardening* published in 1850. But he was not the first to do so. Sir William Chambers in his *Dissertation on Oriental Gardening*, published in the 1770s, swore that the Chinese practised similar styles.

The difference was that the Chinese possessed an understanding of plant form and a feeling for irregularity which the Victorians seemed unable to comprehend.

The expense and effort

involved in such gardens was astronomical. It was all too much for William Robinson, of the high Victorian period. He preached a mixed style of planting, touched with a degree of wildness, a style we now perceive as distinctly modern.

His immensely successful book, *The Wild Garden*, published in 1870, was not intended "to get rid of all formally near the house", but was rather "to restore to its true use the flower garden, now subjected to two learnings-up a year, as may be seen in nearly all public and private gardens".

Yet so popular were the grand bedding schemes of country houses that in 1870, John Flemming, head gardener of Cliveden, near Maidenhead, was persuaded to publish his own ideas in a slim pamphlet called *Spring and Winter*.

One of the most striking displays can be seen at Lyme Park, near Manchester, where, says Mr Hayward, the head gardener, "mayhem, this time of year, is the order of the day". Here in heated greenhouses 25,000 plants are raised annually, to be planted out in the formal geometric beds in front of the Orangery and in the Dutch Gardens. Fuchsias, begonias, salivias, dianthus, heliotropes and any other Victorian favourites, are massed together in a display of such audacity that one can only stand back and look on with admiration at the excess. As William Robinson would have observed, "There is no rest, no peace anywhere" for the eye.

Cliveden near Maidenhead, Berks (0628 65068). Open daily to Dec. 11am-6pm.
Lyme Park Daley, Cheshire (0683 22023). Open daily, 8am dusk.

Fruits of success

There is much to do in the garden this month to ensure top fruits in the autumn.

Fruit thinning must be done if you are to get good results. Remove fruit which is overcrowded, leaving the best.

Control of pests and diseases come high on the list of essential tasks. It does not take long to mix up a spray and apply it to a few trees in the garden. Caterpillars can do a lot of damage: a spray now will give the necessary cover to the swelling fruits. Try Murphy's Tumblebug, Fisons Whitefly & Caterpillar Killer or something with Fentro in its make-up. The main pest to control is the Codling Moth caterpillar. A general pesticide will keep the tree clean.

One of the pests showing itself now is Woolly Aphis. Woolly patches appear in crevices and the forks of branches. If this waxy covering is eased away you will find tiny insects underneath which are feeding on the tree.

It is essential to spray as much of the bark as possible until the chemical runs off the tree. Hand painting is carried out using methylated spirit. Brush wool into the woolly masses until the aphids are exposed and treated. Spraying should be done with a chemical which has Malathion as the active ingredient or by using a spray such as HCH. Lindane is probably the best known name, but the new Tumblebug is as effective as any.

Repeat sprays against mildew and scab are also

necessary. For mildew use Murphy's Systemic Fungicide, Tumblebug or Benlate and for apple scab use Tumblebug or PBI Dithane 45.

Trees which are vigorous should be pruned to remove most of the laterals. The principle is fairly simple: reduce the amount of wood made by the plant, in this case apples and to a certain extent pears, to encourage the tree to make short spurs which will carry the fruit in future years.

A pair of secateurs is all that is needed as the laterals are not very thick and can be cut out easily. Laterals are short shoots which have come from a main branch. Reduce the laterals to about four buds from the main branch.

The leader shoots which extend the main branches should be reduced more than the laterals. In the case of a vigorous tree, the leader should be reduced by no more than about one-third of its length. Trees which are less vigorous should be pruned harder - even going so far as to reduce the leader by two-thirds. As a general rule, the harder you prune the greater the surge of growth.

If the crop is heavy after you have completed thinning, it would be wise to put in a few short stays to take the weight of the branches. Trained Cordons and Espaliers should be kept tied in and should never be allowed to make excessive growth.

Ashley Stephenson

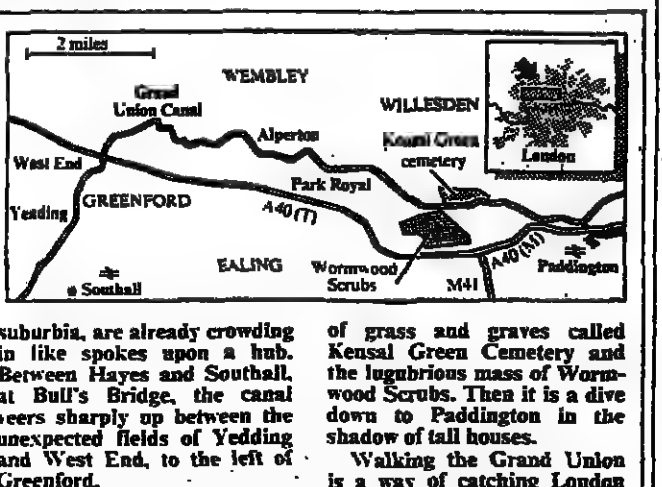
OUTINGS

LONDON

Grand Union Canal Distance: 12 miles

This sounds an implausible walk from Southall in west London to Paddington in the centre: straight from a suburban station to a main-line terminus. But I am unapologetic for two reasons. First, I have been harping on for weeks about cast paths and moorland routes, so the time has come to take in the town. Second, there is no finer form of urban walking than the canal towpath, for there is a certain peace to be had from scenes of industrial activity laid low.

The other attraction of this stretch of the Grand Union is that it meanders sufficiently from south to north to dodge the main arteries of rail and road which, in this part of



suburbia, are already crowding in like spokes upon a hub. Between Hayes and Southall, at Bull's Bridge, the canal veers sharply up between the unexpected fields of Yeddling and West End, to the left of Greenford.

Miraculously, it manages to retain a broad boundary of green right into Alporton before resigning itself to the built-up banks of Park Royal and Harlesden. At last it picks a passage between the tangle

of grass and graves called Kensal Green Cemetery and the lugubrious mass of Wormwood Scrubs. Then it is a dive down to Paddington in the shadow of tall houses. Walking the Grand Union is a way of catching London unawares, of seeking up on familiar places from behind. It is also cheaper - and not appreciably slower - than going by narrow boat.

Alan Franks

MILTON ABBAS STREET FAIR: Traditional fair with many 18th-century costumes. Stalls, sideshows, street entertainers, craft demonstrations. Milton Abbas, Dorset. Contact Ann Ford (0258 88089). Today, 10am-5pm. Free.

CHESEA "OLD PRINTS" FAIR: About 50 exhibitors selling books, rare prints, old postcards, movies' ephemera and other printed items from 50p to £1,000. Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, London SW3. Further information (0803 865381). Today, 10am-7pm. Free.

EMMETTS COUNTRY FAIR: In aid of the restoration of Emmetts

Garden, owned by the National Trust - rare breeds of animals from the Trust's Home Farm at Wimpole, Essex. Wimpole, Cambs. Contact Emmetts Garden, 100 Hill, Kent. Further information (0852 880651). Today, tomorrow, 11am-6pm. Adult 50p, child 25p.

INTERNATIONAL SHEEP-SHEARING COMPETITION: Traditional hand shearing, sheepdog trials, plus competition for the Shearer of the Year. Broomhill Farm, Camber, Rye, East Sussex. For further information contact Mr East (0777 224871). Today 10am-5pm, tomorrow 11am-5pm. Adult £1, child free.

GAME FAIR '85: Thoroughly English occasion with falconry, clay pigeon shooting, archery, dogs, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. Further information from Colonel Rees-Webb (0743 246678). Today, tomorrow 9.30am-5pm.

INTERNATIONAL POLO: Exciting competition between England and Mexico for the Coronation Cup and Carver Award, and the England second team against Brazil for the Silver Jubilee Cup. Windsor Great Park, Berks. Further information and reservations (0784 34212). Tomorrow, from 11.45am. Cars £8, all occupants free.

Judy Froshang

CHESS

A way to outflank the 'invincible'

Harry Golombek

continues our occasional series on classic matches

During the early 1920s Richard Réti, the Czech grandmaster, almost invariably played his own opening, the double fianchetto variation: commencing 1 N-KB3.

Analysis nurtured in the classical school could see no point whatsoever in this reluctance to occupy the centre and prophesied that it would soon die a natural death. Teichmann, shocked at the two-fold fianchetto, even referred to it as the stupid double-hole variation.

Then, at New York in 1924, Réti convinced the doubters at one fell swoop. His victory over Capablanca came as a thunder-clap to an astonished chess world. After his one-sided match win against Lasker in 1921 and his impressive score in London 1922, Capablanca had acquired an almost mythical reputation of invincibility. His defeat in such fine style by Réti was, therefore, a resounding blow struck for the hyper-modern school, of which Réti was a leading representative.

White Réti: Black Capablanca. Réti Opening, New York 1924.

The game has reached a critical phase in which both sides have to make a definite choice as to their plan of campaign. Broadly speaking, the choice resolves itself into one between defence and aggression and Capablanca now seems to prefer the former.

White makes his choice in the opposite direction. He decides to break open the centre by P-K3 and P-Q4 even though this may involve a risk of exposing his QBP to attack. Closing the centre by P-K4 and following this with N-K2-Q5 would, on the other hand, result in an almost certain draw.

Black has overlooked (or perhaps underestimated) White's 22nd move: correct was 18... N-K3 19 Q-B1 (not 19 P-Q5 Nxf3) 19... QR-B1 20 N-K3 Q-N2 when White has to

block off the Queen by P-Q5 with it is true, the better game, but there would be plenty of fight in the Black position. Now, however, Black's game deteriorates with almost startling rapidity.

A most important intervening check that throws a bright light on Black's weaknesses: if White had to play 22 QxP (as perhaps Black had imagined on move 18) then he would lose a pawn and Black would be out of his troubles after 22... QxP.

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SHOPPING



Weather proof: (centre) Knipps Regency stripes, £12.95; (left, from top) Pierre Cardin floral design, £14.95, available September; Givenchy gents' grey herringbone, £35, bold stripes with toucan handle, £11.95, all Schaverein Growy; (right from top) Schaverein Growy polka dot parasol, £7.95, Givenchy red/navy raindrops, £16.95, with matching raincoat, £8.99; Marks & Spencer telescopic, £8.99. The first six are available at department stores

Secrets of Britain's undercover agents

No doubt it was the Romans who brought the umbrella to Britain. A morose centurion, perhaps caught out in a spring shower, who discovered that his portable *umbra* - sun-shade - also afforded shelter from the constant wet. Fashion-conscious folk in classical times may have thought they were grand setters when they adopted the umbrella as a distinctive protection against the sun. In fact they were only copying the Persians of the 5th century BC.

After the Romans the broolly went out of fashion until it was rediscovered by the dress-makers of 15th-century France. Immediately parasols became all the rage with lovely silk, lace-covered creations being carried in colours that matched a dress and hat. Many a Regency heroine later fluttered her lashes at a prospective suitor from under the tasseled edges of her parasol. It also protected the lady's white complexion.

In Britain the parasol became smaller and was merely carried as a fashion prop. While complexions achieved by applying wax were no longer in vogue and therefore in no more danger of melting! The wet-English climate ruined the expensive silks and by the turn of the 20th century parasols had virtually disappeared, used only by ladies of the Raj.

But as parasols vanished umbrella sales boomed. One Jonas Hanway in 1780 is believed to have been the first Englishman to have carried a broolly made out of whalebone and canvas. Queen Victoria discovered its practical use when she and Prince Albert were sheltered from the rain by a better prepared subject. Popularity was ensured by this royal approval and a breakthrough by Samuel Fox in 1850, who replaced awkward whalebone with a steel frame: the Fox frame label still appears on good umbrellas sold today.

Victorian city gents adopted the conventional long black broolly as a distinctive mark of professional status, a habit which persists today. However, if Rainer Hoffman, managing director of Schaverein Growy, has his way, this autumn such gents will be carrying umbrellas with covers in pin stripes, subtle checks and even grey herringbone. His company - a firm based in London's East End - makes most of the big fashion name umbrellas under licence. These include Pierre Cardin, Givenchy, Knipps and Marco Valentini. The company also produces customized models for upmarket shops sold under its own brand name.

This has been a good year. The girls at the factory in

Bethnal Green have worked overtime to keep pace with orders as rain has marred Wimbledon, Ascot and summer holidays and sent everyone scurrying to buy another umbrella to add to the two most British households already own. But sadly for Mr Hoffman and his colleagues we usually plump for a cheap, telescopic model costing around £2 and not built to keep out continuous rain. The folding broolly first saw wet weather in 1930 and now accounts for 80 per cent of all sales. Its handy size means it fits easily into a shopping bag and now Knipps have bought out a mini, mini model which slides into a pocket.

Our resistance to paying more than £10 for an umbrella causes manufacturers dismay. Mr Hoffman says ruefully: "In Rome or Paris women will pay over £20 for a fashion umbrella to match their outfit. Here I see elegant women carrying a cheap plastic model to protect clothes that have obviously cost a fortune".

When you are in his design studio and see the wonderful array of parasols and daily duty

Come rain or shine,

it is worth having

an umbrella to hand.

Suzanne Greaves

makes her selection

umbrellas now available, you

understand his chagrin. For

around £15 you can buy

wonderful broolies in eye-catching

colours and designs. Parasols

with pretty frills and dainty

handles are now made with

covers of tough polyester, nylon

or weatherproofed cotton which

makes them a practical accessory

at weddings and garden parties.

If ladies like designer umbrellas,

men apparently do not, especially older ones. They feel

comfortable with a broolly in

conventional black but will pay

more for their buy - around £20

- on the basis of a once-in-a-lifetime

acquisition. But it is at the

younger men that the manufacturers

are pitching their sales. As anyone who witnessed

the mass opening of coloured

broolies at the recent Live Aid

concert will realize, marketing

directed at the under-30s is a

sound commercial proposition.

Just as the young like the

notion of such a distinctive

fashion accessory with duck

head or toucan handle and

vivid shades, so advertisers

have caught onto the easy way

in which sports broolies can

proclaim their wares.

More of these are probably

sold for non-sporting activities

than are actually used on the

golf course, says Robert Harvey,

manager of the old established

James Smith and Sons, 53 New

Oxford Street, London, WC1

(01-836 4731) which sells them

for between £15 and £20.

Tribal chiefs once personally

visited James Smith to discuss

ceremonial broolies. Now they

tend to telegraph an order and go

for something more conventional.

But their umbrellas - like most

of those sold in this shop - were

probably made by 69-year-old

Mrs Mary O'Sullivan, one of the

last people in London to hand-sew

umbrellas.

She automatically knows how

much tension to apply as each

rib is sewn by her onto the

ribs, a skill perfected in 55 years

of experience. In this specialist

shop you can expect to pay

£14.50 for a summer parasol in

pastel cottons; £16.75 for a

ladies' umbrella with a contrasting

lining and £29.50 for a

gent's model in plaid colourways

and made from a cotton

and polyester mix. The little

telescopic broolies cost between

£8.50 and £12.50.

But the true umbrella lover

will probably head to royal

suppliers. Swaine, Adeney,

Brigg and Sons at 185 Piccadilly,

London W1 (01-734 4277). They

are currently setting up a

branch in San Francisco, such is

the demand from American

tourists for a London-made

black broolly with gold plated

ribs at handle point and

available in three lengths to suit

your height.

They will pay £145 up-

wards for such workmanship,

select a handle made from

rosewood, leather or even ivory

knob. A "Brigg" is a subtle way

of telling folks back home you

have been in London.

David Suraton, the manager,

affects not to know about lesser

models as sold in chain stores

and relates instances of a man

bringing in for repair a "Brigg"

bequeathed to him by a

grandfather. It is obviously the

sort of broolly you itemize in

your will. But if prices vary so

wildly what are you paying for?

Undoubtedly there is a snob

appeal but a handmade, hand

sewn broolly obviously ensures

the individual workmanship

and attention no machine can

better. You can select one to

suit your height and know that

if something goes wrong then

one bought from a specialist

shop will be repaired - such

workmen being a vanishing

breed.

But most customers willing

to pay for a "Brigg" or one

made to order from James

Smith also like to add a

personal touch. They want to

select a handle from rosewood,

ash or maple. They will discuss

the merits of gold or silver rings

around the handle, choose a

material or ask for stronger

double ribs. They may also

want a customized sword

umbrella which can cost up to

£500. Out of the tubing slides a

long stainless steel tip, hopefully

for picking up litter rather than

self protection.

Classical records

REVIEW

Driving the dust off the discs

Stravinsky: Firebird and Pulcinella
sufles Israel PO/Bernstein DG 415
127-1, Cassette 127-4, CD 127-2.
Stravinsky: Symphony in C/
Symphony in Three Movements
Israel PO/Bernstein, DG 415 128-1,
Cassette 128-4, CD 128-2.
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No 2/The
Tempest Chicago SO/Abbado,
CBS IM 39369.
Tchaikovsky/Borodin/Balakirev:
1812 Overture/Polovtsian
Dances/Isaacstey Bavarian Radio
Symphony Orchestra and
Chorus/Esa-Pekka Salonen,
Philips 412 552-1, CD 552-2.
Tchaikovsky: Piano Trio In a minor
Barenboim/Zukerman/Du Pré, EMI
EG 27 02281, Cassette 27 0228 4.



Taut phrasing: Stravinsky interpreted with grace

With Leonard Bernstein's recent visit to the South Bank still reverberating in the mind, there would seem to be no possible substitute for the real thing. But DG's latest releases of Bernstein's Stravinsky come pretty near it. Few recorded performances I know of Firebird provide a greater sense of sheer excitement in movement, in minglings and separations of sound, in placing and poise. The luxuriance he draws from the Israel Philharmonic strings is tempered by taut, yet elusive phrasing, while the thin plangency of their solo oboe is exploited to characterize a performance of rare grace and refinement.

It is the string playing, rather than the hallmarked woodwind of the Pulcinella suite, which first arrests the ear. Bernstein challenges his players and listeners to concentrate on the crosshatching of metre, pulse and rhythm from which he teases an acidic, often audacious view of the work's looking-glass-land sensibility.

Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony in Abbado's performance with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra builds the work up from the bottom, with strong bass strings securing its firmly, resolutely judged tempi and, indeed, the brilliance of the orchestra's brass and woodwind soloists. For some, the performance will seem a little on the

safe side: but on repeated listenings, its very stability has a way of reinvigorating the score. From the Second Symphony's last three notes to the first three of the 1812 Overture: and the strings of the Bavarian Symphony Orchestra conjure a beautifully fine, live sense of déjà-vu. Esa-Pekka Salonen's talents found him, in just two years from his London debut, as a most welcome principal guest conductor with the Philharmonic. He has a way of not only elucidating any score he touches, but of actually making an orchestra sound better into the bargain.

On this record of Russian lullabies, its very stability has a way of reinvigorating the score. From the Second Symphony's last three notes to the first three of the 1812 Overture: and the strings of the Bavarian Symphony Orchestra conjure a beautifully fine, live sense of déjà-vu. Esa-Pekka Salonen's talents found him, in just two years from his London debut, as a most welcome principal guest conductor with the Philharmonic. He has a way of not only elucidating any score he touches, but of actually making an orchestra sound better into the bargain.

A strength of physical presence of a degree which can be almost suffocating in its intensity, bursts out of Tchaikovsky's A minor Piano Trio in the hands of Barenboim, Zukerman and Du Pré. This is a valuable digitally remastered recording, made from an Israel Broadcasting Authority tape of a live concert in Tel Aviv, just seven months after Du Pré's last visit as a performer to a recording studio. It should not be missed.

Hilary Finch

The right ways with wrong notes

Ives: Symphony No 3, Orchestral Set No 2 Concertgebouw Orchestra/Michael Tilson Thomas, CBS IM 37823.
Haydn: Complete Symphonies, Vol 9 (Nos 42, 45, 46, 47, 51, 55) L'Espresso Armonico/Derek Solomons, CBS 13M 39655.
Vivaldi: Four Violin Concertos Salvatore Accardo, I Solisti della Sottimana Musicale Internazionale di Napoli/EMI EL27 01331.
Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto, Sérénade Mélancoque, Mélodie Pinchas Zukerman, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra/Zubin Mehta, CBS IM 39553.



Eccentric rhythms: Charles Ives, wild man of music

There is something almost comically intense about the way the Concertgebouw Orchestra tackles the eccentric, invigorating music of Charles Ives. That famously cultured string sound seems almost too refined, even for the mystical opening strain of "The Camp Meeting" (as the Third Symphony is subtitled) and in the second movement, "Children's Day", one could imagine a far brasher approach, with brittle textures and more sense of bustle.

Nevertheless, the rhythms are so clearly etched and the playing so beautifully phrased (particularly the woodwind principals as they float through Ives's "wrong note" fantasies on hymn tunes like "What a friend we have in Jesus") that one can recommend the disc wholeheartedly. Perhaps, too, Tilson Thomas was right to take a comparatively sober view of this symphony, not only because of its revivalist connotations, but because it does represent, as Ives himself said, "a kind of crossway".

between the neo-Brahms style favoured by his New England contemporaries, and the wild ways of his later style.

Derek Solomons' heroic project to record all Haydn's symphonies on original instruments has reached volume 9. The seemingly random grouping of symphonies in this box is nothing of the kind. Solomons, guided by the scholarship of H. C. Robbins Landon, is following through the works in the order in which we now think they were composed.

It is not just the playing style, strongly accented within a comparatively narrow dynamic range, nor the timbre of old instruments that gives this series a radically different sound from Dorati's celebrated cycle (Decca), so much as the numbers involved.

Basing his orchestra uncompromisingly on evidence obtained from the Esterházy payroll of the early 1770s, Solomons has arrived at a band with just one viola, one cello and one double bass. Naturally the bass end sounds a little light, especially in quintessential Sturm und Drang music like that in the "Farewell" Symphony's first movement. But one's ears quickly become accustomed, and there is, in particular, much outstanding horn playing (No 51 contains the highest note ever written for horn).

Finally, a brief but warm welcome for two fiddle records. Call it a gimmick if you like, but Accardo's ideas of using a different, priceless instrument for each of four Vivaldi concertos certainly holds the listener's interest in music that can sometimes sound dull.

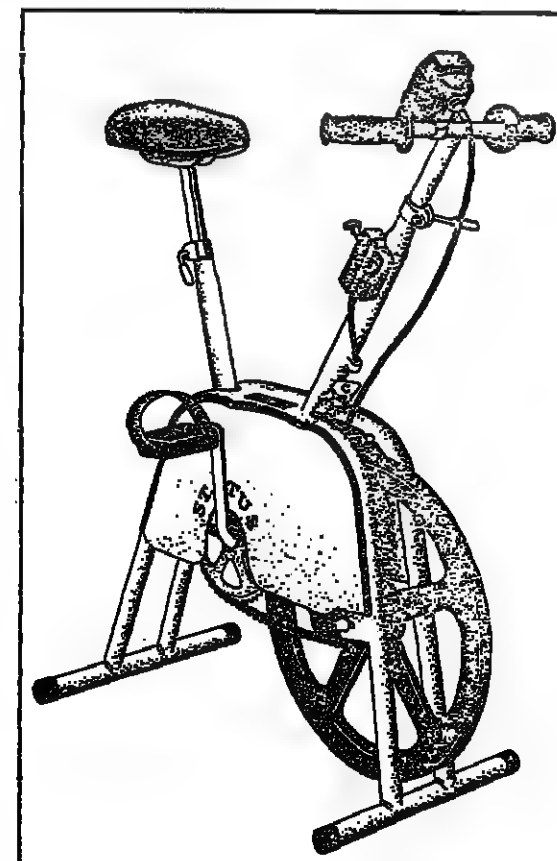
Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto has been recorded so many times that one hesitates to recommend purchase of another new version. Zukerman's account, however, was recorded at a live performance and this gives the playing a dangerous excitement. Zukerman is extremely secure in tuning and very knowing in his use of different string qualities, though his basic timbre lacks the bloom of many of his competitors. The orchestral playing is well drilled and aggressive. Extraneous audience noises appear to have been filtered out, or perhaps no one has a cough in Tel Aviv.

Richard Morrison

BRITISH MADE EXERCISE CYCLE

Cycling is invaluable as an all round form of exercise, helping to develop the three key qualities of strength, suppleness and stamina. This exercise bike will enable you to work out a fitness programme in the privacy of your own home without worrying about traffic or bad weather conditions.

This high quality cycle is made in the UK with a steel frame and finished in attractive white enamel. It has a wide base for stability and a height adjustable seat and handlebars. The cycle also features a mileometer and speedometer and has an enclosed chain drive and a tension regulator.



PRICE: £79.95

All prices are inclusive of post and packing. All orders are usually despatched within 7/14 days of receipt - please allow up to 14/21 days for delivery. If you are not satisfied we will refund your money without question. This offer can only be despatched to addresses in the UK.

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DRINK

In the spirit of the Aztecs

Joyce MacDonald

"It's easy", my Mexican friend had said. "A pinch of salt, a wedge of lime in one hand, a glass of tequila in the other and then quickly lick the salt, drink the tequila and munch the lime...."

Ten years later I still lack both the nerve and the co-ordination to master this traditional tequila technique but, at least, I am beginning to acquire a taste for this earthy Mexican spirit. The cocktail boom has undoubtedly helped me, and lots of other faint-hearted American and European palates, to appreciate tequila, as have the producers who are exporting more refined and less aggressive spirits.

There are numerous tequila cocktails but a Tequila Sunrise

is still the prettiest and most palatable. Just pour two measures of tequila into a tall glass, followed by four measures of orange juice and a splash of grenadine and watch the colours merge into a sunrise.

A Margarita is the other classic cocktail and is a milder, more elegant version of the traditional salt, tequila and lime tippie. Frozen Margaritas are the best: put a half measure of Cointreau (or any other triple sec), plus two measures of tequila and one measure of fresh lime juice into a blender, with ice, and whizz round for about 30 seconds until the Margarita has a sorbet-like

consistency. Serve in a salt-encrusted glass - prepared by moistening the rim with lime juice and then dipping it in salt.

Despite tequila's acceptability in cocktails and its clean taste, its old image of Aztec firewater still persists. This is probably because most people confuse true tequila with pulque and mezcual. Pulque is a white, frothy low-alcohol drink, made from the agave plant, that is drunk in Mexican villages rather than the smart bars of Acapulco and Mexico City.

The large, spiky leaved agave plant, that looks like a cactus but is actually more closely related to the yucca, grows abundantly in Mexico and the Spanish distilled a rough, potent spirit from it, known as mezcual. Its coarse, earthy charms do not appeal to everyone, especially as most mezcual bottles contain a dead agave worm floating about at the bottom. Braver palates than mine might like to know that Harrods are currently selling a bottle of mezcual, with worm, for £14.

The drink made from a superior blue-green variety



known as the agave tequilana Weber is the finest Mexican mezcual.

The tequila agave takes about 10 years to mature. The spiky leaves are hacked off to reveal what looks like a giant pine-apple. These agave hearts are cooked and crushed to extract a sugary juice, which is fermented with added sugar and yeast and finally double-distilled with only the heart or purest part of the distillation used for tequila. All tequila is aged in wood, the

THE LUXURY OF Sea Island Cotton



A full range of ladies' and men's 100% pure Sea Island cotton shirts and trousers in various styles. Sleeves, short sleeves and long sleeves, three or four button front, round neck, V-neck and turtle neck. Made exclusively by John Smedley in Derbyshire. A large selection of plain colours and stripes. Prices from £17 plus details and material samples. Size ladies', men's or both. The Middles, 11 Woburn Road, Bedford MK45 1JG. Tel: 0524 67825.

THE ARTS

Small town reunion

Jimmy Dean
Tricycle

There exists a type of American novel which is unashamedly designed to be taught rather than enjoyed. *Come Back to the 5 and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean*, transferring from the Bolton Octagon, seems to represent the stage version of this genre.

Ed Graczyk's play concerns the underlying illusions of a small-town James Dean fan club, convening in the eponymous store on the twentieth anniversary of their idol's death, and the long-term delusion of the club's founder, Mona, that her son Jimmy was killed by the star. Twenty years ago (the present is 1975) the then teenage Mona secured work as an extra on *Giant*, filmed down the road in Marfa, Texas.

Her friends have known all along that her child is in fact the son of a sexually ambivalent local youth called Joe, who left town after suffering forcible sodomy on top of a tombstone. Now Joe returns for the reunion in the guise of "Joanne", a surgical transsexual in a yellow Porsche - the colour and make of car in which Dean died soon after *Giant* finished shooting. The never-seen Jimmy ends by stealing the car and driving away to freedom from his oppressive mother.

Zealous students could, and perhaps already do, scrawl remarks about the biblical subject: Joseph and the Immaculate Conception; the God of the Old Testament adumbrated in a thunderstorm which passes overhead without benefit of rain. There are also predictable essays to be written about the corroding effect of fetishism and idolatry, and about the device of switching between 1975 and 1955 in mid-scene, with two extra actors playing young Joe and young Mona.

In this stage production by John Adams the star is Barbara Barnes as the gushy young Mona, with Mary Cornford coming a close second as the sassy former high school heart-breaker debilitated by mastectomy. But there is far too much plot and not half enough drama.

Martin Cropper

The Enemies Within
Young Vic

One enemy is Mrs Thatcher, of course, that goes without saying, another is the media, right-wing tendencies to a man, particularly in television where a picture of a policeman nursing a bruised chin is always preferred to pictures of innocent miners bleeding from broken skulls. But principal enemy is the Police Force. Thugs most of them, foul-mouthed all of them, brutes who like nothing better than to rampage through mining villages dragging harmless pickets off to vans and boasting of their high wages.

One does not expect a disinterested view of the miners' strike from a theatre company based in Doncaster performing a play (scripted by Ron Rose) that is almost entirely assembled from the recollections of strikers and their wives. One expects passion, bitterness and anger, and there is this in plenty. There is also good humour in the "Smiling through the Blitz" spirit and there are far too many scenes involving golden-hearted Yorkshire folk who only want to tend their house-plants and polish their shoes but are flung into black maras by thugs in blue.

Worse than all this are the political speeches. Hitler corrupted the German language and a similar legacy seems to be one of the wretched consequences of the strike. "Violence" and "murder" now mean quite different things on opposite sides of the picket lines. It is a moving experience to watch Barbara Pearson as Mrs Womersley tell, with long pauses, of her boy's death while grubbing for coal waste. And profoundly depressing to see the scene end with a blanket denunciation of everyone on the other side.

Where the material allows it, the scenes are inventively presented by the Young Vic's director, David Thacker. With the minimum of props and a very occasional sound effect, the skilful company take us from social club to picket line and from police charge to prison cell, presenting the wide range of personal account as if it were all equally reliable. For this reason, posterity will find even the weasel speeches have their interest as pointers to the times.

Jeremy Kingston

Theatre
Burnt offerings after the Bomb

Edward Bond's trilogy of War Plays is set in the aftermath of a nuclear holocaust. Martin Cropper saw the devastation

The War Plays
The Pit, Barbican

A notice outside the auditorium warns that this production makes use of firearms. A fairer admonition would be that it makes use of words: thousands upon thousands of them, stumbling one after the other over the course of nearly six hours of intermittently relieved tedium.

Edward Bond has discovered that war is a bad thing - specifically, nuclear war, its Damoclean threat, the horrors of its actual occurrence, its appalling aftermath. Mr Bond's script reminds us in inertly didactic, and frequently sanctimonious, tones, that the Bomb is liable to leave its victims' skins hanging off in strips or their bodies molten amid the rubble. *Bad war*.

This Armageddon-porn is used as a kind of fancy dress to trick out the artfully-linked stories of his trilogy. The first, *Red, Black and Ignorant*, has Ian McDiarmid as a notional citizen of the future who was born at the instant the Bomb dropped; charred from head to foot like an overdone hamburger, he introduces "scenes from the life I did not live".

An official "Buyer" offers him and his wife 20 years' subsistence in exchange for their infant son. We next see the grown young man (Gary Oldman) declining to assist a woman trapped under a collapsed wall, on the grounds that she was in competition for the same factory job as himself. We learn that exploitation truly begins with "the makers of bricks, the builders of walls", that "it isn't easy to be just in an unjust world".

Later the son returns in uniform to sing a dire Sex Pistols pastiche called "Army Song" and to carry out his mission of killing a civilian in his own street. Unable to bring himself to kill an old party in the corner house, he shoots his father instead.

The Tia Can People presents an arid grey wasteland. 17 years after the dropping of a neutron bomb. A small group of



Maggie Steed as the wandering Mother

survivors has inherited the earth in the form of warehouses stacked with canned food. Ian McDiarmid, now pink-faced and speaking in accents reminiscent of Ivor Cutler, emerges from the wilderness to join them, but joy turns to despair when first one, then another of the group collapses and dies. Suspected of carrying a deadly disease, Mr McDiarmid is killed with a home-made spear.

The third and longest play, *Great Peace*, reprises the author's twin obsessions with soldiers and babies: this time the military dictatorship has

ordered each of its agents to kill a citizen under the age of five. "It's in the computer" explains Gary Oldman, eyeing up his tiny sibling and the coeval offspring of a neighbour. Once again, he balks at the last moment and hands back the neighbour's child, only to return home and smother his mother's baby.

Wandering in the wilderness with a bundle of rags with which she communes in baby-talk, the mother (Maggie Steed) falls in with a squad of soldiers, tattered and burnt by a cataclysmic explosion, and later with a community of good guys who

invite her home for a cosy candlelit dinner. She remains obdurate, however, and we last see her agonizing in the wilderness with a young man whom she takes to be her son.

Nick Hamm is notably successful in directing the group scenes of soldierly banter, but even he can make little of the gruelling monologues with their ineffably duff stabs at dramatic poetry. Christopher Tucker's make-up is excellently inventive, while the costumes (supervised by Emma Ryott) are often masterfully surreal. Maggie Steed deserves a medal, and so too does the audience.

Radio

Was it the beneficial workings of chance or a nifty piece of planning that placed *Setting Sail* (Radio 4, Sunday, compilers and producers Malcolm Clarke and Piers Fothergill) in the same evening as one of the current and quite outstanding series of *In the Psychiatrist's Chair*? Dr Clare's interviews have been circling around the subject of death and last Sunday's moved in very close. The interviewee was a young woman, Vicky Clement-Jones, a first-class medical researcher who in the prime of her career and her marriage found herself struck down with advanced ovarian cancer. Here was one of us who has looked death in the eye and pretty squarely too.

Setting Sail, which followed this 25 minutes later, was a half-hour feature more concerned, at least in its beginning, with the trappings of death. Francis Watson was to be heard, apparently, shepherding a guided tour of Highgate Cemetery and regaling us with a tale, amongst others, of Elizabeth Siddal, a famous Pre-Raphaelite model, whose coffin when opened was reported to be full of that amazing tropical red hair which had been growing steadily since her death.

There were also undertakers and grave-diggers events that are part of their trade. The material was generally matter-of-fact and, as can happen to the matter-of-fact when well chosen and imaginatively put together, it became luminous. So it was entirely in keeping when the slow rhythmic crunch of the grave-digger's spade melted imperceptibly into the sound of ears moving in rowlocks and of a boat sliding through water. Strange, mournful voices floated up and surely the boatman was Chiron, the water the Styx. Then we heard Alison Waley describing the death of her husband, Arthur. "Why should I not be happy?" he asked her. "I have never been so comfortable."

This comfortable programme overshadowed all else in the week including the nineteenth birthday of Robert Graves, which Radios 3 and 4 have been marking. Unfortunately I missed *The Face in the Mirror* (Radio 4, Wednesday), Sue Limb's

"self-portrait" of the man, tucked away as it was in *Radio Times* and ignored by the BBC's Press Information, for this may well have been the best of the occasion. However there were two engaging vignettes by Graves himself on Radio 3, *Life of the Poet Gnaeus Robertus Graves and They Say...* They Say (July 24; producer Penny Leicester). The first was a third-person autobiography of 15 minutes' length done as a parody of the Roman historical-biographical style, a mixture of fact, gossip and dubious assertion delivered with delicious solemnity by Robert Eddison. The second was a spoof on that figure of the medium and the times, the radio reporter, holding out the promise of solid information and delivering only wild speculation, here on the subject of a bizarre Costa Brava murder.

Mild fun these, but certainly a great deal better than what Radio 4 gave us as a version of *1. Claudius* (Monday; director Glyn Dearman). This was billed as a "radio version by Eric Ewens, adapted by Glyn Dearman", a combination suggesting a certain amount of work with the meat-axe. And indeed there must have been to reduce this large, robust, densely-woven novel to a threadbare hour and a half. Truly the effect was pitiful - all the characters pared down to bit parts with the exception of Livia (Mary Morris) and Claudius himself (Timothy West). But so truncated was the latter's narrative that it had seriously impaired the inquisitive, shrewd, prolix and absolutely essential character of the teller. I am sorry to see that *Claudius the God* follows next Monday, also at 90 minutes. So it seems likely to repeat the offence unless the emperor in his divine immortality can intervene.

By way of compensation, what radio can do with a novel is demonstrated on Sunday evenings and Friday afternoons when R. L. Stevenson's *Kidnapped* and *Catriona* goes out and is repeated on Radio 4. Catherine Lucy Czerkawska's (10-part) adaptation is most successful - swift, clear, evocative - and the acting and the direction by Marilyn Imrie excellent. David Wade

Television

Wally Fawkes, widely known as the cartoonist Trog, cross-hatched the bags under Michael Heseltine's eyes and observed "it's a fiercely weak face"; a similar observation could have been made about the *Omnibus* documentary in which he appeared, Luck and Flaw's *Illustrated Guide to Cartoons* (BBC 1), in which Peter Fluck and Roger Law, the creators of the widely discussed *Spitting Image* series, briefly explored the history and technique of their craft.

Perhaps the sense of frustration which the programme induced was partly due to the fact that cartoons are a branch of the visual arts which is often appreciated but seldom discussed. It seemed as if three or four intriguing arts documentaries were trying to cram themselves into the meagre hour allowed to *Omnibus*. Thus we saw old film of Sir David Low at work, but almost nothing of the TUC carthorse and most of his other memorable creations; Vicky and Supremac were also conspic-

uous by their absence, as was Partridge.

An enticing avenue of investigation opened up with the information that the 18th-century caricaturist James Gillray displayed his works in a shop window as an ever-changing public exhibition. Most passers-by never saw the politicians themselves, or any other pictures of them.

Later, Gerald Scarfe described the caricaturist as being a kind of licensed fool, permitted to outrage within bounds. Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of all was the picture of Luck and Flaw's cartoon sweatshop at work, ceaselessly sculpting, casting, moulding, foaming, painting, wiggling and storing away the gargoyles who are animated for each episode of Sunday night satire. The sight of the features of the Prime Minister, cruelly exaggerated, devoid of paint and hair and crushed between huge wooden rollers, looked like an Opposition leader's dream come true. Celia Brayfield

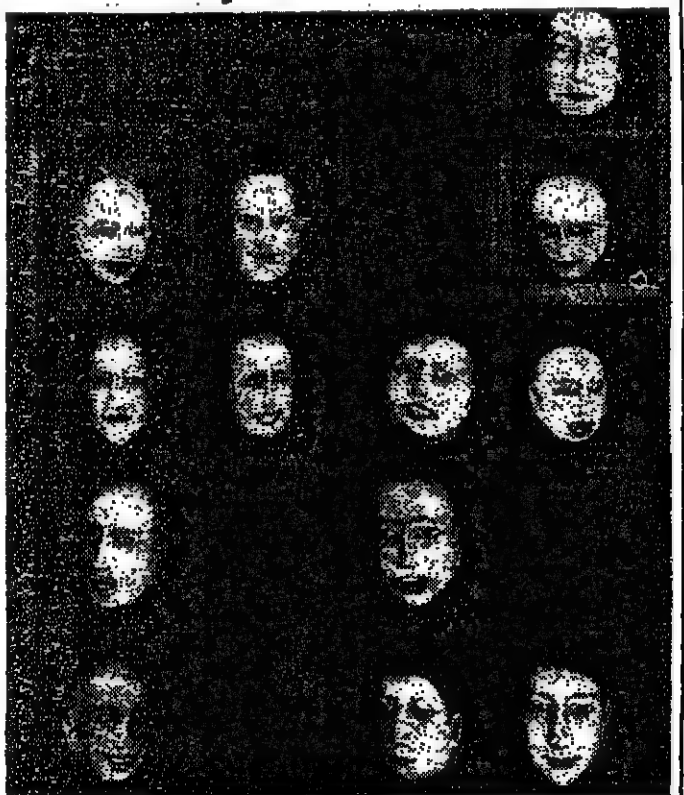
Gallery

Ambiguous and intense

Ana Maria Pacheco
Ashley Gallery, Epsom

It is always encouraging to welcome a new gallery on the scene - and especially when it is as elegant and well-thought-out as Epsom's Ashley Gallery, supported by South East Arts and nestled on the first level of the large new Ashley Centre complex, opened by the Queen last year. It started, apparently, with a craft show by graduates from Epsom School of Art and Design, but it has really hit the jackpot with its second show (until August 3), which consists of sculpture, paintings and drawings, and constitutes the first solo show by Ana Maria Pacheco since she scored the triumph of this year's London Contemporary Art Fair.

Pacheco came to Britain from Brazil 11 years ago, and regards herself primarily as a sculptor. The centrepiece of this show is a large sculpture, *Acrobats*, which shows two carved and painted wooden figures, over life-size, hanging by their ankles from a sort of trestle construction. The Ashley Gallery has the height and the lighting resources to show it as dramatically as it requires, bringing out the close kinship of Pacheco's work with certain kinds of performance art. There are also some smaller sculptures, such as the *Box of Heads* (which is literally that), and two quite strange and haunting *Studies of Heads* in polychromed wood. The large drawings are apparently mostly



Box of Heads: polychromed wood sculpture

studies for sculpture, and inhabit the same world as the recent paintings and graphic series such as *The Three Graces* (of which there are 10).

All her people are grotesque and slightly sinister, curiously hunched as though necks are unknown in their universe. In many instances they seem to be involved in mysterious rituals. What, for instance, are the ladies in high boots, elbow-length gloves and little else doing weighing an anteater-like creature, or cheerfully sticking

their heads through a board reminiscent of a coconut shy? Are the Acrobats actually performing, or are they tied there against their will, about to be sacrificed? Or are they, for that matter, conviving in their own possibly ugly fate?

There is a rich ambiguity about these glimpses into a highly personal, immediately recognizable world. There is also an intensity which forbids us to take any easy way out. One cannot help feeling that, in her new appointment as head of fine art at Norwich School of Art, Ana Maria Pacheco will exercise a thoroughly unsettling and wholly salutary influence.

John Russell Taylor

Dance
Pleasant performance in pink and blueHalf the House
Covent Garden

There is nothing very much wrong with Jennifer Jackson's new ballet *Half the House*, premiered by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden last night. On the other hand, there is nothing very much right with it, either. It is a nondescript piece which, less than a couple of hours after seeing it, is already fading fast from my memory, insofar as it ever printed anything there in the first place.

The music is by Bartók, his *Divertimento* for strings written in 1939, a pleasant enough work. Jackson is good at choosing suitable music for ballets. And the movements she puts to it never clash with the score, but neither do they seem really to have grown out of it.

She uses three principals: Bryony Brind (with a very

pretty new hair style), Ashley Page and Mark Silver. They have the middle movement, *molto adagio*, to themselves, with solos for both the men introducing one or two showy steps rather cleverly understated, and a good deal of being lifted about for Brind.

During the fast movements, these three are set against the background of three or six couples. Since these are divided into a pink group and a blue group, and since the programme contains some pious verses translated from the work of C. P. Cavafy - these also provide the ballet's title - I assume that some kind of theme is intended, but what that might be never became apparent.

It was quite a surprise to see Page picked out in the final groupings as the central character, until then it had seemed more likely that one of the others might eventually emerge

as a focus. Also surprising was William Henderson's scenery, which went from a dappled pink nowhere, through a scene with cut-out silhouettes, to a brightly-coloured structure that might have been a rejected design for a pavilion at the Festival of Britain. Ella Huhne's mannered costumes stuck to this last style.

Sensibly, this minor novelty was buttressed by a couple of firm favourites. Wayne Eagling seemed to be having an off night in *La Bayadere*, hardly getting off the ground in his solos. However, Ashton's *Bird-Of-Paradise* glowed brighter on the stage it was made for than it did in the Big Top a couple of weeks back. Anthony Twiner conducted the Glazunov score for this, and Barry Wordsworth the other two works: sound, workmanlike accounts all round.

John Percival

Concert

BBCSO/Pritchard
Albert Hall/Radio 3

If you have never heard Charles Ives's Fourth Symphony, I urge you most strongly to try it. It really is the most perfect work for the Proms; audacious in scale, and with probably hundreds of thundering good tunes taken from a wide range of American sources and (here is the catch for the faint hearted) superimposed one on another with utter abandon.

As you may imagine, the symphony makes a lot of noise, but it does more besides. Ives begins by posing the questions of "what? and why?", unanswered questions that eternally haunt the human race. He then boldly offers us three answers. First there is that stupendously noisy Scherzo, which he himself called a comedy. Here is, literally, everything: martial pomp, coarse razzmatazz,

homey nostalgia, all things American and all piled together. The musical design is like a seething volcano, bubbling with pregnant activity and occasionally erupting. Emotionally, it is as though all the world, let alone America, had suddenly lost its inhibitions and was shouting all at once.

And then, having flouted convention so comprehensively, Ives embraces it once more with a slow, noble fugue. After all the foregoing chaos, here he says simply that there is a strangely immutable order to things too. Finally, he combines his two answers to make the third, which against a backdrop of complex rhythms and subtly percussive orchestration speaks the message of the mystic who has learnt not to know.

It is, of course, quite impossible to say whether the performance by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus and the BBC Singers, guided by the

requisite triumvirate of conductors, Sir John Pritchard, Simon Joly and Raymond Holden, was accurate. Neither would it matter much if, within reason, it were not, for this more than any other work is about atmosphere, which the reading had in plenty, as was proved by the ready and warm smile that crept over many a face in the Scherzo.

Holst's *The Planets* is still as much a Proms favourite as the Ives work, its exact contemporary, ought to be, but how earthbound was its message in comparison, for all the enthusiasm of the players as they relished its familiar tunes and its skilful touches of orchestration. True, the distant female chorus sent a shiver down the spine in "Neptune", but the sound of the elements rumbling over our heads had a far more profound effect.

Stephen Pettitt

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25	Amec Heat	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	BET DM	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Boots	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Belgrave	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Br Vita	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Babcock	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Industrials L-R	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Robinson (Thomas)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Logan Ltd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Low & Bonar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Rank Org	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Reynolds	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Marriott	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Morgan Crucible	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Pilkington	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	RHP	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Price	Chge	Div	Yld	P/E
1	BT Telecom 50p P	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Crystalline	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Compass	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Electronics	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	GEC	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	BSR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Orbiter	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Orbiter Instruments	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Plessey	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Royal Bank	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Building and Roads	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Ward	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Watts Blake	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	McAlpine (dified)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Wiggins	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Phoenix Timber	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Sharpe & Fisher	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Wimpey (George)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Buttock Johnson	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Maudslays	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Benetton	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Bentley (SW)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Avon Rubber	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Amec Heat	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	BET DM	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Boots	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Belgrave	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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37	Marriott	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Morgan Crucible	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Pilkington	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	RHP	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

UNDATED

No.		Low Company		Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yld	P/E
BREWERIES								
130	Alfred-John		218	0	+	12.7	4.8	12.9
131	Asahi		207	0	+	19.0	3.6	12.9
132	B&W		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
133	B&W (Arthur)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
134	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
135	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
136	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
137	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
138	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
139	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
140	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
141	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
142	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
143	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
144	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
145	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
146	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
147	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
148	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
149	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
150	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
151	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
152	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
153	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
154	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
155	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
156	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
157	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
158	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
159	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
160	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
161	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
162	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
163	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
164	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
165	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
166	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
167	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
168	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
169	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
170	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
171	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
172	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
173	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
174	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
175	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
176	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
177	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
178	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
179	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
180	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
181	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
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183	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
184	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
185	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
186	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
187	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
188	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
189	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
190	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
191	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
192	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
193	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
194	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
195	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
196	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
197	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
198	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
199	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9
200	B&W (John)		249	0	+	10.0	4.8	12.9

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Treasury changes tack in drive for cheaper money

Despite the Chancellor's insistence on tough words about interest rates, government policy now seems to have shifted. It is not hard to see why. The dollar's fall from grace at a moment when sterling had - indeed, still has - comfortably the highest interest rates of any serious currency, has made the pound the haven for hot money. Sterling has been rising against the mark as well.

The sprightly and summer policy has been to use strong sterling to put pressure on industrial costs and wage settlements, which had lost their previous slump constraint. If sterling rises too fast, however, it can have just as uncomfortable effects as when it fell too fast.

The latest figures from ICI show the effects on profit of a company particularly sensitive to exchange rates in the short-term. So does the cut in Britoil's profit forecast. More important, it is a reminder that the combination of falling dollar oil prices and rising sterling costs the Government valuable cash for tax cuts at a moment when it is anxious to gather maximum revenue from all possible sources.

So the Bank of England made no pretence about following market forces yesterday when it cut its dealing rates and reinforced its message to the discount houses in the afternoon lest there was any confusion. Before that, market rates were not really looking for a base rate cut. But the market took the hint this time. The cost of three month money fell to 11½ per cent. Barclays will cast an eagle eye on the less conclusive one month rate on Monday, but the banks may well decide not to delay another half point cut in base rates.

It remains to be seen how this ties in with money supply control. The next money supply figures should be good. They will have to be good to cut the 12-month growth of sterling M3, presently above target at 11.9 per cent. Last July sterling M3 fell 0.6 per cent. With the narrow money measure, whatever it signifies, still dawdling that is not likely to affect government thinking unless sterling goes into reverse.

The rest of the bundle of assorted figures called "monetary conditions" point to policy being too tight, possibly exacerbating (even hastening) the expected downturn in economic growth next year. The Treasury may be relying on that to keep wage settlements down. In any case the top people's pay award may have more effect on that than an overrun on sterling M3.

Home loan rate cut that never was

When is a mortgage rate cut not a mortgage rate cut? When building societies do as the Halifax and Abbey National did on Thursday evening. Their move was novel in a number of ways and shows just how much the home loan market has changed in recent months. Building society investors and borrowers can be excused for wondering what is going on.

In the old days of the cartel, mortgage and investment rates moved together while new and existing borrowers were given specific dates from which new rates would operate. This time, however, investment rates have remained unchanged while home loan rates have fallen a modest 0.75 percentage points.

On top of that, the mortgage rate cut only applies to new borrowers. Existing borrowers have, contrary to tradition, been given no certain date for a fall in their own rates. In this sense, the move is somewhat cosmetic at this stage: the two societies make about 40,000 new loans a month, but this is a paltry amount compared with the 1.78 million loans they already have on their books.

The more appear to be highly defensive.

Threat of strike at ECGD

By John Lawless

Exporters face the possible loss of insurance for their overseas sales after unions representing civil servants in the Export Credits Guarantee Department said yesterday that they would strike if faced with large-scale redundancies.

The unions staged a one-day warning strike in Cardiff, where the bulk of the ECGD's work is handled, and attracted considerable support. They fear that up to 350 of the 750 jobs may be lost if a radical reorganization of the agency's operations goes ahead.

The impact of a prolonged strike would be considerable. The ECGD last year insured £17,774 million worth of exports and, although the share of foreign sales it insures has fallen, it still provides cover for a quarter of all non-oil goods sold abroad.

The unions expect to meet management on Wednesday to discover what operational changes, accepted by the Government, will mean in terms of job losses and compulsory movement of staff to London.

They fear that computerization of Cardiff's insurance services, and the switch of extended terms business to London, could mean a trimming of up to 500 to 1,750 jobs in total.

designed to be little more than a signal to the industry that the time for a fuller rate cut is now ripe. When other societies follow the cut, as Britannia and National & Provincial did yesterday, the Halifax and Abbey will duly reduce their investment rates and the amount charged to existing borrowers. This is encouraging evidence that the industry is beginning to find more subtle solutions to the problem of how to reduce rates without a cartel agreement. The Building Societies Association has already suggested a large one point rate cut from September.

The rate cut has a more urgent side to it, too. After complaining for most of the year that banks were stealing their deposits, the building societies have now realized that the banks are also stealing their mortgage business. The reduction in rates to new borrowers is specifically aimed at protecting the societies' market share of mortgage lending against the banks and other lenders.

Hence another feature of the rate cut: the societies have abolished differential rates charged on larger loans. Commercially indefensible, this practice has nevertheless been a traditional practice for most societies. The banks however, have generally refrained from it. Now competition is forcing the societies to follow suit. Differentials on larger loans have gone for ever, said John Bayliss of Abbey National yesterday.

That may be. The societies abolished differentials once before, when the banks first entered the home loans market in 1981, but soon reintroduced them. It will be a measure of the structural change now going on in the home loan if differentials really do disappear for good.

Shareholders play trivial pursuits

Professor Jim Gower has exhausted hundreds of hours and pounds of pipe tobacco worrying about how best to protect the interests of investors. Despite his proclaimed pleasure with the bulk of the resulting White Paper on the subject, he could be forgiven for wondering occasionally if all investors were deserving of his efforts.

Yesterday at Tesco's annual meeting, shareholders concerned themselves not at all with the major strategic decisions that lie ahead for the grocery giant. Instead their interest in their company focused on such issues as why the Brent Cross bakery lacked a machine that could instantly turn an unsliced loaf into the sliced variety and why there were never enough checkouts in action at the local branch.

Checkouts are a favourite topic at retailers' annual meetings. The day before, at the Habitat Mothercare annual meeting, complaints about the lack of checkouts at Oxford Street's Mothercare branch almost developed into a general discussion. The Chairman, Sir Terence Conran, smiled benignly throughout the cavilling, like a benevolent father indulging his children in the full knowledge that this was only a brief interlude from his real business. Such an attitude is perfectly understandable when not one shareholder asks a question on Habitat's involvement with the Debenhams takeover or queries why their company is buying shares in Burton Group.

"I think you're just great", drawled an American woman who accosted her chairman as the meeting reached its rapid conclusion. But company chairmen, even the most successful ones, deserve more than blind adulation from their shareholders. Private investors are not all able to attend annual meetings, but neither are they all pitiful widows and orphans. Shareholders should be prepared to support Professor Gower in his efforts, otherwise they should not complain if their companies give them only the information they deserve.

Saga chief is optimistic

By Clare Dobie

Saga Holiday's elderly customers are getting more adventurous. The holidaymakers, who are 60 years old or more, now want to go to India, Taiwan, and Asean. And some even go white water rafting off Australia, says Saga's chairman, Mr Roger De Hann.

Generally, however, they do not go skiing. Saga tends to make a loss in the first half of the year. In the latest six

months it lost £1.83 million before tax but this was down from the comparable period's loss of £2.26 million.

Mr De Hann has decided that hotels no longer sit happily alongside the main holiday business. He hopes to sell the six British hotels.

Interest received on the proceeds should help the second half. Mr De Hann is confident of a good result for the full year.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	MAIN PRICE CHANGES	CURRENCIES
FT Ind 100	RISES:	London:
FT-All Share	Armstrong Equipment	£1.4072 (-0.0018)
FT Govt Securities	New Court Ind.	DM 4.0339 (-0.0043)
FT-SE 100	LFG Ind.	Sfr 3.2921 (-0.0100)
Bergains	Pentland Industries	FFr 12.2721 (-0.0405)
Dataseam USM	Comp. & Systems Eng.	Yen 336.69 (-0.74)
New York	Falcon Resources	Index: 84.2 (+0.1)
Dow Jones	Harris Queensway	New York:
Nikkei Dow	Neepsend	£1.4085
Hong Kong	British Aerospace	DM 2.8620
Hang Seng	Watsham's	Sfr 138.7 (+0.2)
Amsterdam	Norbal Electronics	ECU 20.553393
Sydney: AO	Sheffield Brick	SDR 02.728927
Frankfurt:	Parkfield Group	
Commerzbank	John Brown	
Brussels:		
General	FALLS:	
Paris: CAC	Intervention Video	
Zurich:	Select TV	
SKA General	Christie International	
	Wellman	
	Stoddard Holdings	
	Combined Tech. Corp.	
	Brewmaker	
	Electronic Machines	
	Spirax-Sarco	
	CPU Computers	

GOLD

London fixing: am \$317.80pm-\$318.55 close \$317.50-\$318.00 (\$226.00-\$226.50) Comex (latest) \$318.55

Government to sell stockpile of strategic materials

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

The Government yesterday challenged industry to assume the cost of financing the strategic material stockpile bought in 1983. If no suitable proposals are forthcoming, a quarter of the stockpile will be sold by tender during this financial year.

In a parliamentary written answer, Mr David Trippier, an Under Secretary of State at the Department of Trade and Industry, said that preference will be given to companies on whose behalf the stockpile was bought and to suppliers of the material.

The announcement comes after a government decision last November to dispose of the stockpile and is the latest twist in the strange story of Britain's shortlived strategic stockpile. The Government spent about £45 million in 1983 acquiring stocks of chemical grade chrome, manganese, cobalt, and vanadium.

The main beneficiary of the stockpile would have been the

British Steel Corporation. But it is clear that BSC has no intention of financing the stockpile or of buying the materials, except for normal consumption Rolls-Royce expressed no interest in the cobalt, which ultimately is an important component in jet engines.

Officially the DTI maintains that the reason for the sale is the cost of financing the stockpile. Privately, however, DTI officials admit that the stockpile was bought because the department was anxious to spend its funds lest it suffer from even greater budget cuts in the financial year 1983/4.

But industry sources point out that rises in cobalt and vanadium prices had probably pushed the value of the stockpile up to about £63 million. Chrome and manganese have not changed much in price since 1983.

Sales of the material will be by tender. The Government will release the material in order to cause as little disruption to



David Trippier: preference to suppliers

prices as possible. Tenders will be screened by Brandeis Instel, the City metal traders which bought the materials. It is understood that Brandeis itself will be able to bid.

One of the oddest features of the stockpile saga is that between Brandeis (then Bran-

deis Goldschmidt) undertaking to purchase the materials and the completion of the operation the firm was bought by Pechiney Ugine Kuhlman, a nationalized French company. France has a big strategic stockpile.

Metal traders and industry sources said that the Government's timing was unfortunate. Most of the material, with the chief exception of the cobalt, comes from South Africa.

The argument for a strategic reserve to ensure independence from vulnerable supply sources such as South Africa is borne out by that country's state of emergency, the sources said.

It is expected in the City that the Government will be able to sell its stocks profitably. The Government is sceptical about the likelihood of private finance for the stockpile, although some schemes have been advanced in the City, because industry would want too many financial concessions.

Britoil cuts forecast by £5m

By Jeremy Warner

Britoil has cut by £5 million the profits forecast it was making ahead of next week's sale of the Government's 49 per cent stake in the company, because of the pound's strength against the dollar.

In a pathfinder prospectus issued to the investment community on July 12, directors of Britoil had estimated that profits after tax for the current financial year would be approximately £190 million, assuming that oil sold at an average sterling price of £20 per barrel for the second half of the year.

Since then, the pound has appreciated substantially against the dollar, in which all oil sales are invoiced, and the

directors now believe that the true average selling price will be more like £19 a barrel.

Britoil said yesterday that for every £1 change in the average sterling selling price for oil during the second half of the year, there would be a corresponding change in the profits after tax for the year of £5 million to £8 million. Consequently, next week's offer for sale document will show a profit forecast of only £185 million though recommended net dividends for the year will remain unchanged at 13p a share.

Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank handling the £470 million share sale, made light of

the apparent setback last night, suggesting that the stock market had already largely anticipated that the pathfinder forecast could not be met at the present exchange rate.

Britoil's share price closed 1p higher on the day at 306p. If this price is held through the early part of next week, the Government would be able to price the offer at a minimum of 190p a share.

Investors will be asked to subscribe for at least 200 shares - 100p a share will be payable on application with the second instalment falling due about three months later.

Initial interest in the sale has been high

Guinness 'would not sell hotel'

By Cliff Feltham

Guinness last night denied it had struck a deal to sell the Gleneagles Hotel in Perthshire, owned by Arthur Bell, to the Kuwait Investment Office if its takeover bid for the Scotch whisky firm is successful.

The suggestion had been made in the Commons by the MP, Mr Bill Walker (Con. Tayside North) - a staunch Bell supporter - who claimed that in return the Kuwaitis had agreed to part with their share stake in Bell to Guinness.

The Kuwaitis refused to comment and Guinness described the claim as "rubbish". Mr Walker said: "I stand by what I said in the House".

The Kuwaitis had owned a large stake in Gleneagles and were bitterly opposed to its takeover by Bell for £20 million last year.

Bell's campaign suffered a setback yesterday when the Takeover Panel asked it to clarify two points made in a defence circular after complaints from Guinness. Meanwhile, the bid has been extended to August 6.

Fraser now has 13% of Debenhams

By Patience Wheatcroft

House of Fraser yesterday lifted its stake in Debenhams to 13.36 per cent as the takeover battle with Burton Group entered its final round.

Debenhams issued a new document telling shareholders why they should reject Burton's £570 million bid and Burton retaliated with its own literature and the offer of a video outlining the message.

The Debenhams argument is based on the already issued profit forecast of £60 million for the year to February 1986, and Mr Robert Thornton, the chairman, says that sales in the first 20 weeks of that year are running ahead of budget. The Burton offer is "inadequate", he said.

Burton's latest letter to Debenhams shareholders points out that the offer, which closes on Friday, is the only one that shareholders had. No management buy-out or consortium bidder had materialized, and House of Fraser could buy up to 30 per cent of the company without making a bid. Burton warned.

But Mr Thornton did not rule out a bid from Fraser under its chairman, Professor Roland Smith. "He must be thinking about making a bid," he said. The two men discussed the situation on Monday but Mr Thornton said that no decisions were taken.

"I have held the view, and he agrees, that there is a tremendous amount our companies could do together as regards financial services and distribution," Mr Thornton said.

But there is still doubt in the City as to what Fraser's present intentions may be. The Burton camp argues that a bid from Fraser for Debenhams would certainly attract a Monopolies Commission reference because it would involve such a high proportion of the department store market.

But if the decision were to be based on market share of retailing rather than just department stores, such a bid might be even the go-ahead. They gave the green light to Burton, then I would assume they would to Fraser," Mr Thornton said.

Names face bigger losses

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's names on the troubled PCW syndicates will probably have to face substantially increased losses this year, leading to additional assets being required for the Lloyd's solvency test next year.

Sir Ian Morrow, chairman of AU3, the new agency appointed by Lloyd's to run off the loss-making syndicates, has written to names saying the

policy of discounting estimated future losses will probably not be continued.

In the 1984 accounts, the estimated losses are £130 million, but the discounted sum needed to meet the losses is £62 million. For this year's solvency test, names need only show they are good for £62 million. Most PCW names have passed solvency this year.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar closed little changed against most currencies yesterday, having lost early gains which had been prompted by fears about devaluations within the EMS. Sterling remained lower against the dollar for most of the day in line with other European currencies, but it strengthened against the mark, (4.0338).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
London	\$1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Frankfurt	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Paris	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Brussels	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Amsterdam	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Geneva	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Basel	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Madrid	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Barcelona	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Porto	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Lisbon	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Stockholm	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Oslo	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Copenhagen	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Helsinki	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Tokyo	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Yokohama	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Manila	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Seoul	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Bombay	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Calcutta	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Rangoon	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Colombo	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
Singapore	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
London	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem
London	1.4040-1.4083	0.54-0.56 prem	1.32-1.34 prem

Other Sterling Rates	Dollar Spot Rates
Argentina	1.1222-1.1239
Australia	1.5950-1.5959
Canada	0.8275-0.8313
France	0.8275-0.8313
Germany	0.8275-0.8313
Italy	0.8275-0.8313
Japan	0.8275-0.8313
Spain	0.8275-0.8313
Sweden	0.8275-0.8313
Switzerland	0.8275-0.8313
UK	0.8275-0.8313
US	0.8275-0.8313
West Germany	0.8275-0.8313
Yugoslavia	0.8275-0.8313

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank PLC and others. *London Bank International.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Period rates went easier yesterday after the cut in the Bank of England's dealing rates. They had shown no change during the morning, but mostly came off to finish the day 1/4 to 1/2 lower. They could ease further, some dealers said, when the banks take their cue and cut their base rates by the expected half-a-point to 11 1/2 per cent next week. A breaking influence yesterday may have been the amount of profit-taking that developed in the afternoon in sterling certificates of deposit, though the paper that came out was readily moved into fresh hands.

Day-to-day monies opened on 12 1/4 - 1/2 per cent and had eased to 12 1/4 - 1/2 per cent at midday. After the Bank of England's initiative, money eased to 11 1/2 - 1/2 per cent at lunchtime. It went down to 10 - 9 per cent in the afternoon, but became quite firm in the closing minutes, touching 13 per cent before closing at about 12 per cent.

Eurodollar deposits saw fair activity during the morning, but relaxed into a quiet state in the afternoon, showing little change in rates overall.

TREASURY BILL TENDER

Applications: 2,000,000,000; allocated: 1,000,000,000. Last week: 1,000,000,000. Average rate: 10.50%.

EURO-CURRENCY DEPOSITS %

1 month 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 %
3 months 10 1/2 - 10 3/4 %
6 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %
12 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %

Local Authority Deposits %

1 month 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 %
3 months 10 1/2 - 10 3/4 %
6 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %
12 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %

Local Authority Bonds %

1 month 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 %
3 months 10 1/2 - 10 3/4 %
6 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %
12 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %

Local Authority Debts %

1 month 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 %
3 months 10 1/2 - 10 3/4 %
6 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %
12 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %

Local Authority Debts %

1 month 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 %
3 months 10 1/2 - 10 3/4 %
6 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %
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Local Authority Debts %

1 month 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 %
3 months 10 1/2 - 10 3/4 %
6 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %
12 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %

Local Authority Debts %

1 month 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 %
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Local Authority Debts %

1 month 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 %
3 months 10 1/2 - 10 3/4 %
6 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %
12 months 10 1/4 - 10 1/2 %

WALL STREET

New York (agency) - The stock market went lower in active early trading yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.57 to 1,352.04 and the New York Stock Exchange index was off 0.15 to 110.9.

Declines led advances by 711 to 501 in early dealings. Atlantic Richfield was the most active share, up 1/4 to 60 1/2. In other petroleum issues, Phillips Petroleum rose 1/4 to 13 1/2, but Exxon fell 1/4 to 53.

Mobil added 1/4 to 31 1/2. IBM was up 1/4 to 131. General Motors 1/4 to 69 1/2. General Electric 1/4 to 63 1/2. US Steel 1/4 to 29 1/2. American Express 1/4 to 44 1/2. Merrill Lynch 1/4 to 33 1/2.

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COMPANY NEWS

IN BRIEF

● **ASTRA INDUSTRIAL** GROUP: Year to April 30. Figures in £000. Turnover: 1,339 (4,855). Profit: 102 (1,459). No dividend, against 0.125p.

● **WINTHURST**: Year to March 31. Final 32p (2.87p), making 4.5p (2.3p). Figures in £000. Pre-tax profit: 2,637 (3,385). Dividend is to rise about 25 million, after expenses, by way of an underwriting rights issue and placing of 5,181,624 convertible preference shares. The Spirito family are beneficially interested in 4,816,963 ordinary shares (57 per cent) and with this substantial holding, have indicated that they do not wish to participate in the issue.

● **RTD GROUP**: The board proposes a rights issue, a placing of new ordinary shares and a reduction of share capital. The rights issue will be 15p per share and is being underwritten by Capital-Care Myers which is placing 1 million shares at the same price. Year to Feb 28 figures in £000: Group turnover: 5,806 (5,959). Pre-tax loss: 31 (117). No dividend (same).

● **ELITE**: Year to May 31. Pre-tax profit: £2.28 million (£1.55 million).

● **DEE CORP**: Dee has acquired, from Abold NV, Canada and Canada SA for 1,000 million pesetas cash (about £44 million). The 28 subsidiaries, with a turnover of 3,364 million pesetas (£23.2 million), control in Madrid.

● **ADAMS AND GIBSON**: Six months to May 31. Interim 2.25p (1.75p). Figures in £000. Turnover: 1,656 (1,693). Pre-tax profit: 462 (364).

● **FRESHFARM FOODS**: Mr John Taylor, chairman, told the annual meeting that sales were higher than a year ago for the first quarter and profits were significantly ahead of last year.

● **BANK LEUMI (UK)**: Interim dividend 2.5p (3.15p). The bank will again announce a dividend, a scrip option. The half-year to June 30 shows an increase in earnings.

● **J. NEILL HOLDINGS**: Neill is to sell 3.4 acres of its 11-acre Napier St. Station. It will receive £20,000 on completion, with a further £70,000 if the purchaser undertakes a development involving the site.

● **HALF SECURITY ALARMS**: Half Security Alarms Ltd. directors intend a more even pattern of dividends pattern and are declaring an interim of 0.65p (0.19p). Figures in £000. Turnover: 319 (439). Pre-tax profit: 67 (79).

● **BRASWAX**: Final 12.5p per share (13.25p). Dividends and interest, including tax credit, £756,412 (£660,987).

● **UNITED TRUST AND CREDIT**: UTC has raised £3 million through the issue of 987,500 new ordinary shares at 30p each. The issue was pre-empted and allowed for up to 25 per cent to be subscribed by shareholders and the public.

● **BESTOBELL**: The company is making an offer for the outstanding 1,276,496 shares (22.1 per cent in Bestobell Australia Ltd, already owned). The consideration is about Aus\$1.53 million (£773,000).

● **KILLINGLY (RUBBER)**: The board proposes liquidation of the company and the distribution of funds to shareholders. The resolutions will be proposed at an extraordinary meeting on Aug 29. Net assets at June 30 last are estimated at £11.03 million - equivalent to £14 per share.

● **DERBY TRUST**: Six months to June 30. Interim distribution: 3.57p (3.12p). Dividends and interest, including tax credit, £756,412 (£660,987).

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TEMPUS

U-turn by Chancellor restores gilts' lustre

Gerrard & National, London's leading discount house along with Union, is moving into its new dealing room on Monday, dead on schedule and 15 months ahead of Big Bang. Double the size of the old quarters, the room has perhaps the best electronic kit in the City.

Judging by yesterday's extraordinary manoeuvres in the gilts and money markets, the house will need all the expertise it can muster. The gyrations of policy leave seasoned dealers old and grey at 25.

On Thursday in the Commons, the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, insisted that real interest rates were only relatively high compared with other countries. He stressed that monetary policy could not be controlled unless interest rates were at a sufficiently high level. Gilts were dull on Thursday, taking the obvious point that any falls in rates would be delayed for some time.

But a day is a long time in politics, especially after ICI, Britain's best known industrial company, produced disappointing figures and the stock market fell to a low for the year. Yesterday, the Bank of England cut its dealing rates throughout all the bands by 1/2 point leaving the gilts market full of expectancy that rates would come down very shortly.

The Treasury bill tender dropped from last week's £11.325 per cent to £10.986 per cent, and sterling remained impressively firm on the foreign exchange markets.

Gilts spurred on the cuts in dealing rates. Shorts, the obvious beneficiaries of any base rate falls, rose by 1/2 point while medium-term gilts rose 1/2 point better at one stage.

Longs by contrast lagged, improving by only 1/4 point. Index-linked were better by 1/2 point. The Government Broker exhausted his long tapet, Treasury 1 1/2 per cent 2001/04 at £11.24.

So far, the gilts market has reacted in a rational way to what looks like a change of tack by the Government. The relative underperformance of the long is attributable to fears that a push into lower rates may be accompanied by a rise in inflationary expectations.

The failure of the Government Broker to appear yesterday at 3.30pm and announce a tap is equal testimony to the high risk policy which the authorities now seem bent on pursuing.

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Credit card covers £1m illness

American Express cardholders who travel abroad frequently can now obtain year-round medical insurance covering them for up to £1 million, for as many trips as they wish.

For £45 a year charged to the card, members and all of their immediate family travelling with them will be covered for medical costs of up to £1 million, and unlimited cost of emergency repatriation by air.

The cover includes the cost of doctors, nurses, dentists, interpreters, family visits or repatriation during any journey of up to three months' duration.

Child benefit protests mount

A campaign is underway to save child benefit, bringing together pressure groups both national and local. They fear that the 5 per cent cut, discussed in the House of Commons this week, is the thin end of the abolition wedge.

A study by the Institute of Fiscal Studies for the Child Poverty Action Group suggested that the Green Paper proposals will leave 28 per cent of one working parent families worse off. Thirty-four per cent of couples with four or more children where only one works will also be worse off - if all the changes go through.

Members of the pressure group include Gargard, One Parent Families, the National Children's Bureau, Save the Children Fund, Salvation Army and Women's Aid Federation.

Consumers' plight

Disappointment with the way the Insolvency Bill is progressing is voiced by Michael Montague, Chairman of the National Consumer Council. He is unhappy that the Bill "failed to gain sympathy for the plight of consumers

who make prepayments and lose out in other ways when companies collapse.

In the debates in the House of Lords there seemed to me to be a degree of unreality about all the concern for the consequences to company directors and far too little for consumers who pay deposits, often for home improvements, to companies which collapse financially before the double-glazing, fitted kitchen, or central heating is installed, with a total loss of the consumer's deposit.

Q The National Consumer Council annual report and accounts, 1984/5 available from NCC, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA (A5 envelope with 31p stamp).

North prices cheap

Homeowners in London are doing better than their counterparts elsewhere. According to the Leeds Permanent Building Society, house prices in the GLC area increased by 14 per cent over the past year compared with a national average of 7.7 per cent.

The average London house now costs £46,025, making it 98 per cent more expensive than the northern region - Cumbria and Tyne-side - increased by 4.5 per cent only, bringing the average price in this area up to £23,542. Leeds is predicting 8-10 per cent national average increase for the whole of 1985.

Store package

A complete house purchase and selling service is now available at Debenhams' Bristol store. The Home Centre offers a full mortgage service, legal and conveyancing advice, insurance, packing and removals, and there is a 5 per cent home furnishing discount for users of the service.

Instead of charging a percentage commission for selling your house, the Home Centre charges a flat fee of £95 plus VAT. Compared with the usual 2 to 3 per cent charged by most estate agents, this is a cheap service. On the conveyancing front the Home Centre recommends solicitors who will provide a sale conveyance for £95 plus VAT with another £95 payable on completion.

This does not sound so attractive, because you could probably get a straightforward sale conveyance done for less than £190 if you shop around local solicitors. The Bristol Home Centre is the eighth.

Investment guide

If you find investment trusts a mystery, *How to Make It*, the 1985/86 guide to investment trusts, could be your answer. Published this week under the auspices of the Association of Investment Trust Companies, it details how investment trusts work, and how they fit in to the jigsaw of other investment opportunities.

This edition features a comprehensive guide to help investors choose which trusts suit their requirements.

Available through leading booksellers or from Woodhead-Paulkner Ltd, Fitzwilliam House, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1QY, price £3.50 (paperback).

Housing snip

Some of the more unusual loans in the home loan market are the foreign banks, and there is a particularly attractive deal on offer from United Bank of Kuwait. Home loans of up to 80 per cent of the property's valuation are available at only 13.5 per cent. Minimum loan is £30,000 and there is effectively no maximum.

Details from the United Bank of Kuwait, 3 Lombard Street, EC3V 9DT, Tel: (01) 626 3422.

Dull outlook

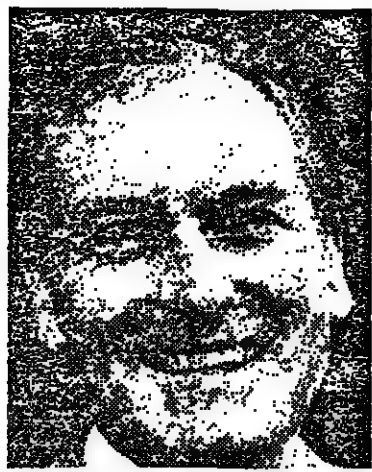
A quite future for gold is predicted by Keith Shaw, of the stockbroker Laing & Cruickshank. He says: "We are not looking for any major move downwards below \$300 an ounce, but we do see some upside towards \$350 when the US economy falters, or is thought to be faltering, or when the US dollar weakens or US interest rates are cut more substantially. It does not appear that any of these will happen before September, if then."

Free advice

Everything you've always wanted to know about money but were too afraid to ask will be on offer at the Money '85 Exhibition, at Olympia from October 3-6.

Exhibitors will include stockbrokers, building societies, merchant banks and friendly societies. Visitors will be free to wander round and ask for advice with no obligation to buy anything, or invest.

"Money '85 presents opportunity for



Richard Copley Smith

savers, investors, small businessmen and financial intermediaries to meet stockbrokers, merchant bankers and other investment specialists in an informal atmosphere", commented Richard Copley Smith, who is organizing the fair.

Details from Money '85, London House, 243-253 Lower Mortlake Road, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 2LL (Tel 01-948 5166).

Loans questioned

Although new endowment-linked home loans are not a good deal for

anybody now that tax relief on the life assurance premiums has been abolished, the insurers continue to pump out new policies. Latest to launch a "low cost homebuyers' plan" is Equity and Law.

The company blithely states that "projections are based on the assumption that reversionary bonuses are allocated at the full current rate during the term of the plan". This is in spite of many eminent figures in the insurance industry questioning whether this is a reasonable assumption to make, as bonuses are at an historic high.

Painful relief

High mortgage rates may be a pain in your pocket, but collectively they cost us all a packet. John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury revealed, in answer to a Parliamentary question, that for every 1 per cent increase in home loan rates, the direct revenue cost of mortgage interest relief is £550 million in a full year.

Minimum lowered

Leicester Building Society is reducing the minimum investment into its top-paying Leicester Investment Bond from £10,000 to £5,000 from Monday. The bond pays a guaranteed 2.5 per cent, net basic rate tax, over the ordinary share rate which currently works out at 10.75 per cent - 10.04 per cent if the half-yearly interest is reinvested. Details from Leicester branches.

Children's scheme

Frome Selwood Building Society has launched a children's account offering 10.5 per cent net of basic rate tax on a maximum investment of £15,000. The Gold Minors Account, is limited to under 18-year-olds, and includes a money box, stickers and birthday cards.

Accounts opened for children under one year old will be credited with an extra £5, and the launch is accompanied by a colouring competition with a top prize of £50.

Details from Frome Selwood Building Society, 3 Market Place, Frome, Somerset, Tel. (0373) 64387.

Help with CTT

Capital transfer tax, like giving up smoking, is one of those things you can be always going to attend to tomorrow. But it won't go away, and if you need some constructive, free advice, get the free book on the subject from the chartered accountants Pannell Kerr Foster.

Set out in question and answer format, it explains CTT simply, with examples of just how much the taxman will take if you don't plan ahead.

Capital Transfer Tax - Some Constructive Suggestions, to Jonathan Hills, Pannell Kerr Foster, New Garden House, 78 Hatton Garden, London, EC1N 8JA. Tel: 01-831 7393.

Automated tickets

More ticket dispensing machines for use by Barclaycard customers are to be installed at main line British Rail stations following the successful experiment at Euston. Rail travellers will be able to go to the Pinpoint machine, insert their Barclaycard and obtain a ticket, with the cost debited to their Barclaycard account.

The Pinpoint service at Euston was launched in May 1984, and is the first in which credit cards can be used for the automated purchase of rail tickets. Ten more machines are to be installed at other main line stations this year and early 1986.

Tax concessions

Employees in Scotland who are liable to pay tax on the value of accommodation provided by employers are to have special concessions. Normally, the employee is deemed to have received as income a sum equal to rent paid by the employer. If rent is not paid, the figure used is the gross rateable value.

But because Scotland has had a rating revaluation, and England and Wales have not, the figure to be used in Scotland is the old 1978 rateable value, not the new higher one.

The fine art of investing risk capital

The latest Business Expansion Scheme company on offer is Fine Art Petworth which will specialise in the sale and restoration of paintings and other works of art.

The company, which has been trading since December 1982 and has had a gallery in Farham, Surrey, is also going to market painting and works of art through a tie up with "Goldsmiths" which operates more than 90 jewellery shops.

The art market is volatile and painters can move in and out of fashion so this is not an investment for widows and orphans.

Minimum investment is £750 and the usual BES tax relief applies. Sponsors are Dunkley Marshall, 4 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5NX, from whom copies of the prospectus are available.

But if you prefer to spread your risk across a number of BES companies, the latest edition of the Outline Guide to Business Expansion Funds, out this week, lists those BES funds which are still open for subscription. The guide details five approved funds, including the new Abbey Fund, and seven non-approved schemes, including two newcomers.

The Outline Guide to Business Expansion Funds is available, price £6 for one issue, or £25 for the annual service, from Investment and Tax Planning Services, 7 Regal Lane, London NW1.

Sweet charity

UNIT TRUSTS

A scheme that allows you to have your unit trust cake and give it away to charity has been launched by unit trust managers, Fidelity, in conjunction with the Charities Aid Foundation. The idea is that you either covenant the income from your unit trust holding to charity while keeping the capital sum; or you donate the capital sum while receiving the income during your lifetime.

This plan was first devised 18 months ago by Fidelity, who put it into action for the Cancer Research campaign. In spite of "disappointing" results - CAIF thought other charities might benefit from having a similar plan to put to their supporters.

Thirteen charities including the National Autistic Society, the National Society for Non-Smokers, the Royal Society for Nature Conservation and Handel's favourite, the Thomas Coram Foundation for Children, are taking part initially. The minimum investment is £500 in any one unit trust and there are five to choose from. Fidelity has cut the initial

charge from 5 per cent (on most trusts) to 2.5 per cent, but the annual management charges of 0.75 to 5 per cent remain. "We will be happy to break even on this," said a Fidelity spokesman.

Plan A, where the charity receives all the income from the investment, is expected to appeal to higher rate taxpayers who can offset up to £10,000 against higher rates of tax when it is extended to charity. Plan B, where the charity gets the capital and the donor keeps the income during his lifetime is appropriate for the elderly considering charitable bequests.

A simple trust is set up to hold the donation and pay the income to the donor. The original sum is taken out of the donor's estate for capital transfer tax purposes, but if he changes his mind and wants the capital back, there would be a capital gains tax liability on the increase in value while the donation was in the hands of the charity.

C. A. F., 48, Pembury Road, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 2JD (0732 356323) or (01) 430 1798.

Vivien Goldsmith

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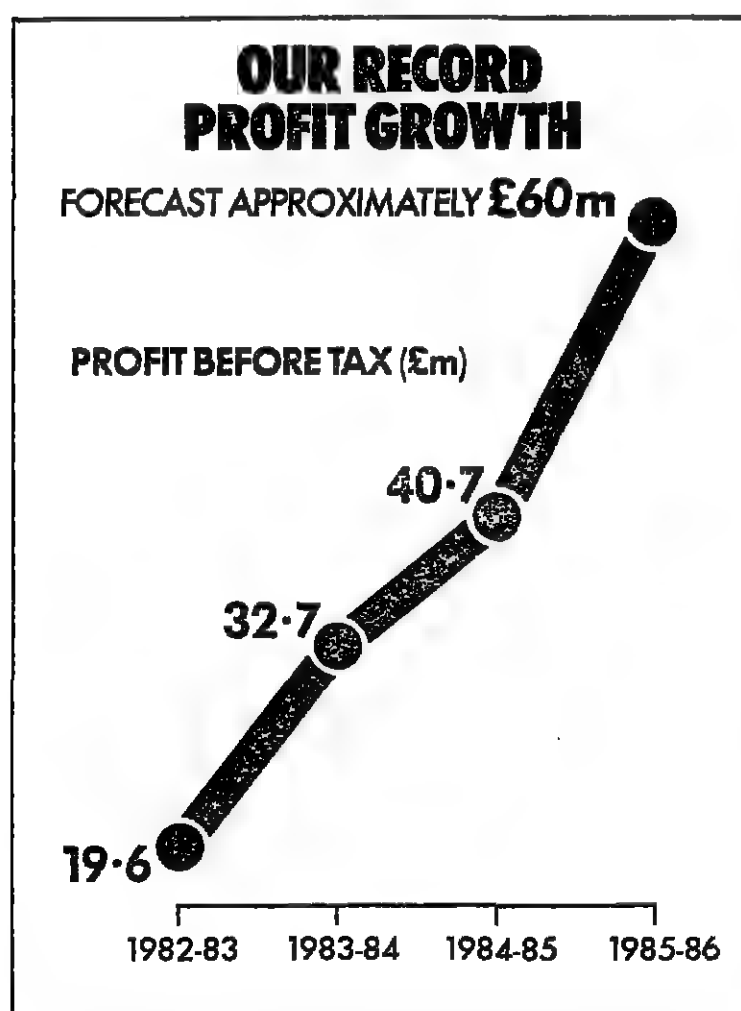
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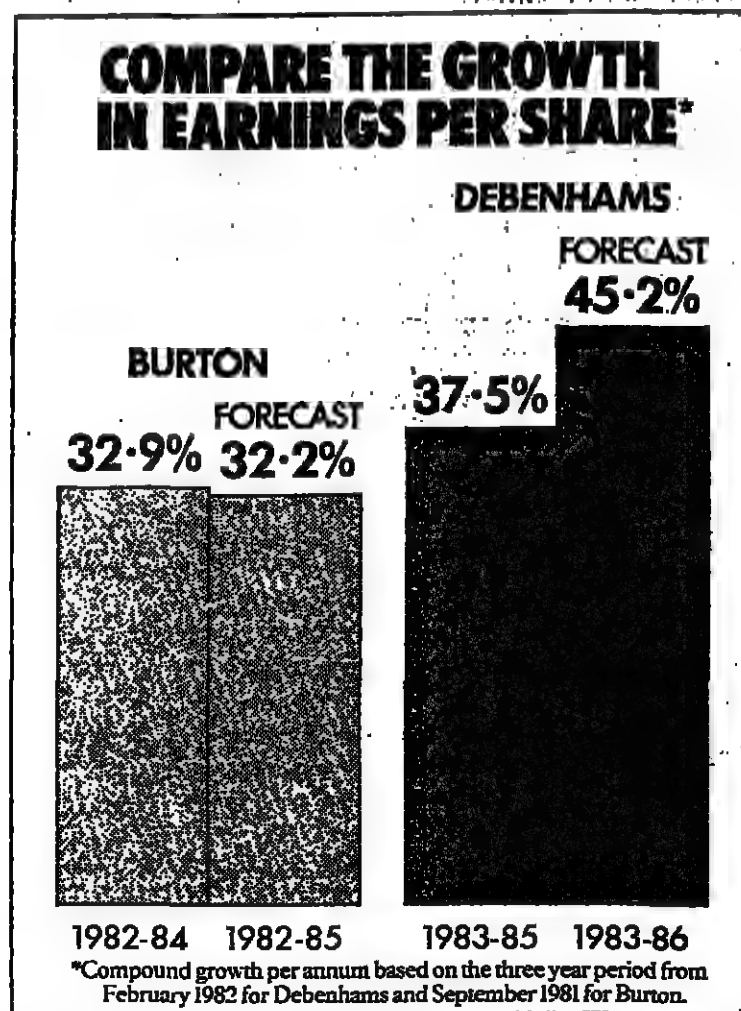
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Debenhams' profit before tax has doubled since 1982-3 and will have trebled by 1986 on the basis of the forecast of approximately £60m. for the current year. Trading is continuing well with profits for the year to date substantially ahead of the results for the same period last year.



Debenhams' growth in earnings per share has beaten Burton's hands down over the past 3 years. On the basis of Burton's own profit forecast, Debenhams looks even better. In fact, some 40% better over the 4 year period.

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Only a mite for some widows

PENSIONS

There was bad news for the growing army of second wives this week when the Lord Chancellor's Department published a document entitled *Occupational Pension Rights on Divorce*.

The proposals contained in the document, if they become law, will mean that a second wife whose husband dies risks losing part, or even all, of her entitlement to his pension. Instead the pension might go to the divorced first wife.

The proposals, which were first promised three years ago, are intended to solve the pension problems of divorced women who currently lose all claim to their ex-husbands' occupational pension.

This may not be much of a drawback to women who divorce at a fairly early age - most of those who divorce are under 35 - and have time to get a job and build up a pension of their own. It also does not affect those who remarry.

However, those who divorce later in life with less chance of remarriage or a new job, particularly if they have given up a career to raise a family, are particularly vulnerable. The situation as it now stands leaves them dependent on discretionary payments by the trustees of the ex-husband's pension fund after his death.

The new proposals lay down a two-stage system for helping the divorced woman to a pension entitlement.

First, within two years of divorce she would be able to ask the court for leave to apply for pension provision from her ex-husband's pension when he dies. Second, within six months of his subsequent death she would apply to the court for a pension award which would be made taking into account "all the circumstances of the case".

However, any award made by the court would, of course, come out of the pension entitlement of the man's second wife if he had remarried. In some circumstances this could be substantial.

For example, in a case where a couple were divorced after 30 years of marriage and the husband then died within a year or two of remarrying, the first wife would almost certainly get the bulk, if not all, of the pension entitlement under the proposed rules. Second wives could find their entitlements scaled down according to the length of their marriage and the circumstances of the first wife.

The experts' reactions to these proposals has been distinctly guarded. Henry James, director general of the National Association of Pension Funds, said: "Every first wife will be advised to apply for pension entitlement on divorce. It sounds a bit callous, but all



second wives will have to be aware that the first wife has done so before taking on a man who has been married before.

David Hudson, a pension fund lawyer, thought the proposals were fair from the point of view of splitting up a couple's property more equally. "But to some extent it defeats the object of a pension scheme in that no one may end up with an adequate income," he said. "Nor is it clear what would happen to the lump sum normally paid out instead of a pension when a man dies in service."

"It will, though, mean much more work for trustees, in

working out and paying the different amounts awarded by the court to different people. And how it will fit in with the new personal portable pension schemes when they are introduced is anyone's guess."

There is general agreement, however, that the Lord Chancellor's Department has seriously underestimated the number of those affected by the proposals. The department unofficially estimates that fewer than ten people will be affected in the first year and no more than 200 or 300 thereafter.

Richard Thomson

Change late for more cash

CURRENCIES

With currencies bouncing around all over the place, holiday-makers have been ringing *The Times* about when to change their money. In the short term, the currency experts' view is to hang on to your sterling until the last moment, changing your holiday money just before you go.

Mr Richard Katz, of Rothschilds, says: "For about three months we have been heavily biased towards sterling and, for example, in our managed currency fund we have been holding 90 per cent sterling."

As a currency manager he has to predict the way sterling will move on the foreign exchanges. "We are taking the view that if the oil price goes down, interest rates here will not. One way or another, sterling will be supported at these sorts of levels."

"The Government is stuck on a strong currency and low inflation policy for the time being. So do not change your money until just before you go abroad." He thinks the only exception is the lira. "Italy is the only currency where I might be inclined to change my money now."

At Guinness Mahon, currency manager Howard Flight takes a similar view. "On a short term view, hang on to your pounds until the last moment", he advises. His attitude to the lira is the same as Mr Katz's.

Longer term, he believes that sterling is vulnerable. "It is vulnerable to interest rates coming down - if it isn't to oil prices. Over the past few months sterling has been the best performer because the Deutschmark has been dragged down by the lira and the EMS (European Monetary System)." He believes that with the devaluation of the lira and the revaluation of the Deutschmark, longer term the Deutschmark and the Swiss franc are the currencies to hold - particularly for investors.

He feels that lower oil prices must mean a lower pound. "I believe oil will be \$18 to \$20 a barrel within nine months, and I cannot think that the pound won't reflect this." His managed currency fund is currently holding 50 per cent Deutschmarks, 25 per cent yen and 25 per cent sterling.

However, given that you do hang on until the last moment to change your holiday money, the table shows that it will definitely pay to shop around.

On all currencies except the Swiss franc you will get a better rate of exchange (at least on Thursday of this week) from the National Westminster Bank than from Thomas Cook. In most currencies the difference is small, but in the case of peseta travellers' cheques, which Thomas Cook is quoting 226 to the pound while NatWest is offering 232.5, the difference is significant. Clearly it will generally pay you to change



Worried about the best buys in Oxford Street yesterday... in currency exchange.

your holiday money at your local branch of the NatWest - but if you have any currency left when you return from holiday, change it back into sterling at Thomas Cook.

This is not true right across the board. For example, NatWest gives a better rate for buying back Italian lira than Thomas Cook, and the same applies to Portuguese escudos. Other foreign exchange services might throw up even wider discrepancies.

Generally, you will get a better rate of exchange in this country rather than abroad.

And if you accept the experts' view that in the short term the pound will remain relatively strong, you will probably do well to pay for as much as possible on your credit cards when abroad. The delay of anything up to two months in debiting your account should work in your favour on exchange rates if other currencies slide against the pound.

It is probably safest to take a belt and braces approach to changing your money, anyway. Countries like Greece, for

example, regularly have a summer bank strike (the bank clerks regard it as part of the annual wage negotiations because the banks cannot afford the huge loss of tourists' business and usually cave in after a week or so. And if you have only sterling travellers' cheques, you will find yourself being ripped off on the exchange rate by Greek taverna owners.

Uniform Eurocheques, now issued by all the high street banks, get round this problem, since you write them in the local currency and they are, therefore, acceptable by shops, restaurants and the like. Credit card aren't much use in Greece except in places like Athens.

But if you were hoping for a rebate on your holiday because of the currency changes, you will be disappointed. "We buy our currency forward to pay for our holiday packages eight to ten weeks ahead, so we are committed on price," commented Eric Reiss, managing director of Thomas Cook Holidays.

Lorna Bourke

HOLIDAY MONEY

	Thomas Cook				NatWest			
	Notes		Travellers' cheques		Notes		Travellers' cheques	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
US\$	1.4485	1.3805	1.4425	1.3830	1.4625	1.4025	1.4175	1.3925
French Franc	12.63	12.10	12.58	12.02	12.65	12.10	12.30	12.20
Swiss Franc	3.42	3.25	3.39	3.23	3.43	3.23	3.32	3.28
DMark	4.18	3.95	4.15	3.96	4.17	3.97	4.045	3.995
Lira	2770	2640	2774	-	2755	2655	2720	2680
Drachma	187	175	187	-	186	177	186	182
Peseta	235	225	235	226	237	227	235.5	232.5
Escudos	238	25	241	-	236	226	240	232

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'Income Strategy' is edited by Rosemary Burr, who also edits *Moneyletter* and was the former savings correspondent of the *Financial Times*. Her latest book is *100 Money Saving Ideas*, £2.00 (+50p p&p). Allow 21 days for delivery.

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This advertisement is not an invitation to subscribe for or to purchase any Securities



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(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1981) REGISTERED NUMBER 1677151

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Under the Business Expansion Scheme of up to 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each at 75p per share payable in full on application

Sponsored by Dunkley Marshall
The subscription list will open at 10.00 am on 23 July 1985 and may be closed at any time thereafter, but in any event not later than 3.00 pm on 28 August 1985 unless extended prior to that date. The offer has not been underwritten and the Directors will not allot any shares unless applicants are received for a minimum of 300,000 Ordinary Shares.

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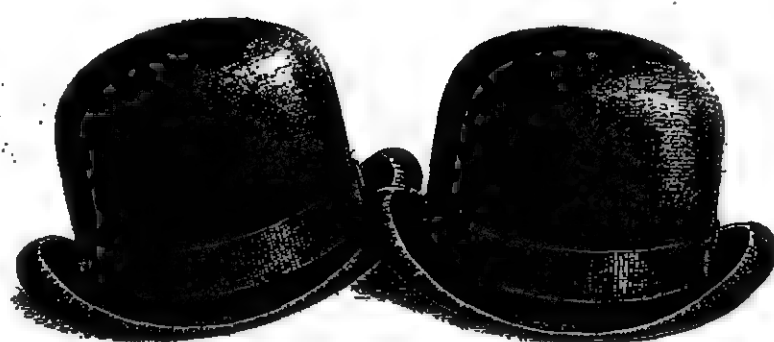
Fine Art Petworth PLC currently specialises in 18th and 19th century marine paintings and water colours. The Company is raising subscription funds to expand from its existing base. The means of expansion will be:

- to increase its stocks of pictures and widen the range of artists and subjects offered;
- to acquire and equip leasehold premises to be used as a gallery;
- to acquire and equip display space in up to a total of 22 branches of The Goldsmiths Group PLC, who operate in excess of 90 jewellery outlets throughout the UK.

This will enable The Company to capitalise upon an existing consumer base and geographical distribution.

There is no listing on any stock exchange or any market quotation for any shares in the Company nor is it intended to make application at this stage to any stock exchange for listing of the securities being offered, or for them to be dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market. Application forms and copies of the Prospectus dated 19th July 1985 upon the terms of which alone applications can be made can be obtained from:

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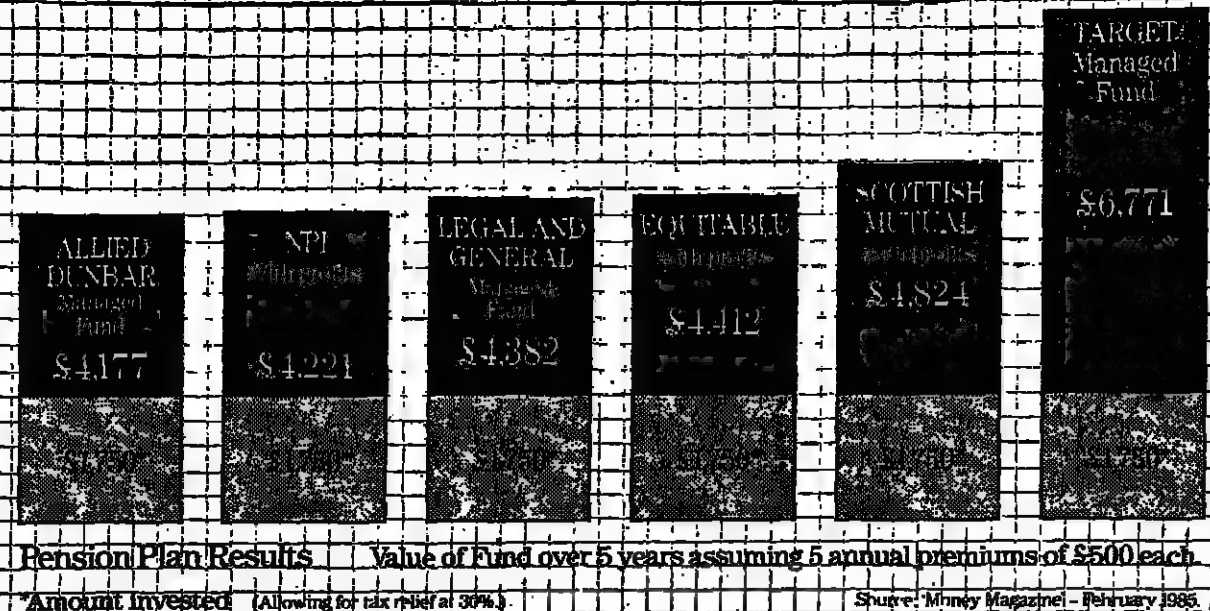


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The Times - Saturday 28th January 1985

"There is no doubt that investors who had the foresight or luck to put money in the Target Managed Fund deserve a large dose of self-congratulation."

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The Daily Telegraph - Saturday 17th March 1984

"Target stole a march on its rivals, because the Managed Fund holds investments directly, rather than putting money into other unit-linked funds within the group."

The Daily Telegraph - Saturday 21st December 1983

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Money Magazine - June 1984

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The table above compares the actual results of an investment in the Target Personal Pension Plan - linked to the Target Managed Pension Fund - with three leading with profits policies and two other unit-linked plans invested in managed funds.

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UNIT TRUSTS - LIFE ASSURANCE - PENSIONS - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Wives sign homes away

Anxious wives all over the country were ringing their solicitors last week. The reason for such unusual activity was the headlines in the newspapers, "Wife has no claim on house" and "Housewife is refused share of house".

Mrs Sheila Dobson was told by the judges in the Court of Appeal that she had no financial interest in the matrimonial home to prevent the house being repossessed by Midland Bank.

What had happened was that in 1978 Mr Dobson had become a director of a company and had turned to the Midland for finance. Midland provided the money but insisted on security and put a charge on the house which was in Mr Dobson's sole name.

The charge on the house secured not only the amount Mr Dobson borrowed initially, but

repossession by showing they did have an overriding interest, ie, their interest took priority over that of the bank. Although neither of them was the legal owner, both wives, unlike Mrs Dobson, had made a substantial contribution to the purchase of the property or to paying off the mortgage.

The judges last week unfortunately did not make any decision on the second argument in issue in the case. Mrs Dobson had also suggested that although she had signed a form consenting to the property being put in the name of the company, she signed the letter of consent were such that it was not binding on her.

Mrs Dobson herself said that although she went to see a solicitor at her husband's request, it was their family solicitor, and he did not give her any advice about the form nor did she seek any.

It is without doubt that many other wives have been signing these forms without fully understanding what rights they are signing away.

The consent was of the kind usually used by banks and building societies, particularly since they got their fingers burnt in the Williams & Glyn's case.

The lenders insist that the consent of anyone over the age of 18 must be given in writing before they lend any money. What is not commonly realized is that by signing the form you are usually agreeing that the property is security for not only the initial borrowing but also for any further borrowing your husband may wish to make (which you may know nothing about), and you are agreeing not to claim any rights you have in the property if the lender does try to repossess.

There is no standard policy in the banks and building societies about obtaining independent legal advice before signing such a form. Pat Tiller, one of the Halifax Building Society's women managers, said: "We recommend independent legal advice but we do not insist. We find now that most properties are purchased in joint names these days and I would recommend joint ownership in any event."

Pauline Hedges, Trustee Savings Bank manager, told of a horror story when independent advice was not obtained: "About four years ago a foreign lady, whose husband was not a good businessman, had a business account with one of

the other high street banks, which insisted he put a second charge on his property."

"The bank manager himself took the consent form to the house for the wife to sign. She understood very little English, but she signed the form, as the bank manager told her that it was to do with the business, but it need not worry her."

"I became involved when she came to see me for financial assistance to try to get rented accommodation. She was divorcing her husband as the business had failed, the bank had repossessed the home leaving her and her four children homeless."

Banks themselves, therefore, unfortunately cannot be relied on to give satisfactory advice, on in fact the Midland found itself back in the Court of Appeal in another case last week.

Ensure home is in joint names

The court held that the bank gave an adequate explanation that a mortgage did cover unlimited borrowing in the future, to a woman customer who was guaranteeing her former husband's mortgage.

Pauline Hedges explained the TSB's policy: "Even if a

property is in joint names and it is a joint mortgage, if the loan is for the husband's business we insist that a wife has to go and see an independent solicitor to have her rights explained."

"I have to advise head office in writing that this has been done before we advance any money. Even if your bank manager or building society manager does not suggest it, you should always obtain independent advice."

Mrs. Dobson's case does highlight some important areas of concern. First, you should not allow the bank to take a charge on your home to secure borrowing for a business unless you have absolutely no other choice.

Secondly, do try to ensure wherever possible that the matrimonial home is in joint names as to prove an interest in a home when you are not a legal owner can be problematical.

Thirdly, if you are not a legal owner of the matrimonial home then you should see a solicitor and discuss registering your rights of occupation.

Finally, if you do sign any form relating to borrowing make sure you understand what you are signing and, if necessary, insist the bank puts a limit on the amount of borrowing.

Susan Fieldman

It's tough for students

From Mark Stephens, former welfare officer, Oxford University Students Union

Maggie Drummond's article "Benefits cut by covenants" highlights cut by covenants and unexpected financial hardship which many students will experience this summer. It is worth making three additional points.

● In Oxford the students' union received no notice of the DHSS decision to implement their restrictive policy. Oxford University Student Union held a welfare conference in May which was attended by two representatives from the DHSS. I gave a talk on covenants, yet the DHSS representatives made no attempt to inform the conference of any change in policy.

● In Oxford we have seen covenants interpreted differently by two different authorities, in each case to the detriment of the claimant. The city council, when assessing income for applications for rent allowance,

interprets covenants as covering term time only. This, of course, raises income over the period of the claim, so reduces the amount of rent allowance payable. Conversely, the DHSS assumes that the same covenant covers the whole year. Again this has the effect of raising income over the period of the claim and so reduces the amount of benefit payable. They can't both be right.

● The crux of the matter lies with the needs of the claimant. Parents use covenants as a means of paying their child's maintenance in full time education. The maintenance level is set by the government and excludes the summer vacation.

That is why students, at least in the past, have been freely eligible to supplementary benefit, which is means-tested in the summer vacation. A covenant does nothing to alter a student's means. Why, then, should it affect a student's entitlement to supplementary benefit?

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the ordinary share capital of Tiphook plc, issued and to be issued under the Offer for Sale, to be admitted to the Official List.

Tiphook plc

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of 5,454,545 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at 110p per share payable in full on application.

Share Capital		
Authorised		Issued and to be issued fully paid
£		£
1,725,000	Ordinary Shares of 10p each	1,395,711
3,500,000	8 per cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each	3,500,000

The Tiphook Group is engaged in the businesses of renting containers and road trailers to the shipping, distribution and transportation industries and manufacturing containers. The Group operates as three independent divisions under the overall management and control of the head office at Bromley, Kent:-

Tiphook Containers

Tiphook Containers rents containers to shipping lines through an international network covering Northern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Far East, Australasia, India and Sri Lanka, South America and South Africa.

Tiphook Containers is the largest United Kingdom container rental company. It is among the five largest container rental companies in Europe and the twenty largest in the world. Tiphook Containers' fleet currently comprises the equivalent of 22,000 standard containers. Tiphook Containers was awarded the Queen's Award for Export Achievement in April, 1985.

Adamsons

Adamsons is the largest manufacturer of containers in the United Kingdom with a capacity of 10,000 standard containers per annum. Adamsons was acquired in November, 1984 in order to expand the range of services provided by the Tiphook Group to its customers in the shipping and transportation industries.

Central Trailers

Central Trailers rents trailers to a wide range of industrial and commercial companies; it is the fourth largest trailer rental company in the United Kingdom. The fleet currently comprises 1,770 trailers based at depots in Edinburgh, Ipswich, Liverpool, London and Manchester.

Although the Listing Particulars, which were advertised on 22nd July, 1985, correctly showed pro forma net tangible assets at 30th April, 1985 of £12.6 million, the document mistakenly attributed the whole of this figure to ordinary share capital. After the deduction of £3.5 million of preference share capital and the redemption premium payable thereon the adjusted net tangible assets attributable to Ordinary Shareholders at 30th April, 1985 amounted to £8.7 million. Accordingly the net tangible assets per Ordinary Share should have been shown as 62.5p and not 90.1p.

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares being offered for sale opened at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 25th July, 1985 and may be closed at any time after 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th July, 1985.

You are advised not to complete and lodge any application form until you have read the Offer for Sale (incorporating Listing Particulars and the supplement thereto published on 25th July, 1985) copies of which may be obtained from

Tiphook plc
Chelsea House
26 Market Square
Bromley, Kent BR1 1NA

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
15/16 Gracechurch Street
London EC3V 9BA

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
39 Broad Street
Birmingham B2 5SR

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
New Issues Department
24 Lombard Street
London EC3V 9BA

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
York House
York Street
Manchester M2 3BB

49 Charing Cross
London SW1A 2DX

30 Essex Parade
Leeds LS1 5PS

and from the following branches of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc:-
36 St. Andrew Square
Edinburgh EH2 2YB

and from the following branches of Williams & Glyn's Bank plc:-
36-38 Baldwin Street
Bristol BS1 1NR

and from the registered office of the Company, St. Mary Axe House, 56-60 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8B.

Enquiries regarding the availability and distribution of copies of the Offer for Sale can be made between 9.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. today, Saturday, 27th July, 1985 by telephoning Barclays Merchant Bank Limited 01-623 4211.

APPLICATION FORM

Procedure for application

Applications must be lodged with or posted to The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, New Issues Department, 24 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BA, so as to arrive in either case not later than 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th July, 1985 (being the earliest time of closing of the application list). Applicants are advised to use first class mail and should allow as much time as possible for delivery.

Each application must be accompanied by a separate cheque or banker's draft drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has been authorised for clearing through the facilities provided by the members of those Clearing Houses (and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner, made payable to "The Royal Bank of Scotland plc" and crossed "Not Negotiable", representing payment in full at the Offer for Sale price. Applications will be irrevocable until Monday, 30th August, 1985. Photostat copies of application forms will not be accepted.

No person receiving a copy of this document or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use such form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements.

The basis of allocation will be announced on or as soon as possible after Tuesday, 30th July, 1985. Renounceable Letters of Acceptance are expected to be despatched to successful applicants on Friday, 2nd August, 1985.

The Offer for Sale and the acceptance of applications is conditional on the whole of the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and to be issued under the Offer for Sale being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than Wednesday, 7th August, 1985.

Letters of Acceptance will be renounceable up to 3.00 p.m. on 30th August, 1985.

Dealing in the Ordinary Shares of the Company are expected to commence on Monday, 30th August, 1985.

Tiphook plc

(Registered in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980 No. 1580263)

Offer for Sale

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

of 5,454,545 Ordinary Shares
at a price of 110p per share payable in full on application

Example of amounts payable on application			
Shares	£	Shares	£
200	220	2,000	2,200
400	440	4,000	4,400
600	660	6,000	6,600
800	880	8,000	8,800
1,000	1,100	10,000	11,000

Applications must be for a minimum of 200 shares and thereafter in multiples of 200 shares up to 1,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares up to 5,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares up to 10,000 shares, in multiples of 5,000 shares up to 50,000 shares and in multiples of 10,000 shares thereafter.

TO: BARCLAYS MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
We enclose a sterling cheque or banker's draft payable to "The Royal Bank of Scotland plc" and crossed "Not Negotiable" for the amount payable in full on application for the stated number of Ordinary Shares of Tiphook plc ("the Company") at 110p per share. I/We offer to purchase that number of shares, and I/we agree to accept the same or any lesser number of shares as respects to which this application may be accepted upon the terms of the Offer for Sale dated 25th July, 1985 (as amended by the supplement to the Listing Particulars published on 25th July, 1985) and the procedure for applications set out above and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We hereby authorise and request you to send me a fully paid renounceable Letter of Acceptance for the number of shares in respect of which this application is accepted and/or a cheque for any money refundable, by post at my/our risk, to the last address given below. I/We hereby authorise you to procure my/our names to be placed on the Register of Members of the Company as the holder(s) of the shares so purchased by me/us, the right to which has not been effectively renounced.

In consideration of your agreeing to accept applications on the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Offer for Sale for an aggregate number of 5,454,545 Ordinary Shares of the Company, I/we agree that this application shall be irrevocable until Monday, 30th August, 1985 and that the paragraph that constitutes a collateral contract between me/us and you which shall become binding upon despatch by mail or delivery of the application form duly completed to The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, New Issues Department, 24 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BA, in accordance with the instructions contained in the form.

I/We declare that this completed and duly filled in application form, accompanied by a cheque or banker's draft, constitutes a representation that the cheque or banker's draft will be honoured on first presentation. I/We acknowledge that any Letter of Acceptance and any sterling application monies may be retained pending clearance of all applicants' cheques and banker's drafts.

Signature _____ Date _____ 1985

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Forenames (in full) _____

Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title) _____

Address (in full) _____

(Postcode) _____

2 Signature _____

Forenames (in full) _____

Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title) _____

Address (in full) _____

(Postcode) _____

3 Signature _____

Forenames (in full) _____

Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title) _____

Address (in full) _____

(Postcode) _____

4 Signature _____

Forenames (in full) _____

Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title) _____

Address (in full) _____

(Postcode) _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

1. Acceptance No. _____

2. Shares accepted _____

3. Amount received _____

£ _____

4. Amount payable _____

£ _____

5. Amount returned _____

£ _____

6. Cheque Number _____

27th July, 1985

This advertisement is published by The Burton Group plc, whose directors (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.



Either one could turn Debenhams round. You are being offered both of them.

On the left Ralph Halpern.

Under his leadership the Burton Group has been transformed from an unprofitable and outdated outfitters into one of the brightest stars in British High Streets.

And so it stands today a successful fashion retailer with an unbroken string of increasing profits behind it.

On the right, Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat/Mothercare and arguably the most influential designer that Britain has yet produced.

If Debenhams were looking to appoint a new chief executive they would have a difficult

job choosing between them.

As a Debenhams shareholder you don't have to. You are being offered both.

Compare the achievements of these two gentlemen with the lack lustre performance of Debenhams current management.

Consider their respective profit records, the dividends paid, the rise in share price.

Check their growth in market share and their success with new product development.

And what about the flair needed to succeed in our ever-changing high streets?

Answer these questions and there will be no question in your mind about accepting our offer.

With Halpern and Conran there will be life after Debenhams.

INVESTMENT WITH NO CHARGES*

Most U.K. investment schemes currently available subject the investor to an initial charge of around 5% of the lump sum.

For a limited period of time we are able to offer an investment with a well established Scottish insurance company with assets of over £1 billion whereby this charge has been waived.

A new range of funds are available, and historically, such funds have performed particularly well in their infancy.

To take advantage of this offer please complete and return the coupon below.

*For investments of £15,000+. Smaller discounts apply to smaller investments.

Send to: FREEPOST, PRESTIGE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT, 85/87 BELL LANE, LONDON NW4 1YP.

Name _____ Address _____ Tel. _____

Capital Available £ _____

GUARANTEED INCOME

11%+ NET

County Financial Services have long experience in providing investment, for given circumstances, which produce the optimum return.

An opportunity exists today to secure an ABOVE AVERAGE MONTHLY GUARANTEED INCOME in anticipation of inevitable falling interest rates.

This plan is underwritten by one of the U.K.'s largest Life Assurance Groups and offers the following returns for a £10,000 investment.

Male Age	Guaranteed monthly income	Yield Net of Tax %
55	93.12	11.17
65	94.00	11.26
75	96.53	11.58

To obtain a personalised quotation simply complete and return the coupon below.

County Financial Services

To: County Financial Services, Orient House, 42-45 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1QY
Tel: 01-628 0898

Name _____ Address _____

Tel: (Home) _____ (Business) _____

Date of Birth _____

Amount available for investment _____

Manchester Office: 341 Poldine Road, Northenden, Manchester M22 4FY. Tel: 061-943 4411.

A member of NASDWM

ST/27/07

ONCE AGAIN THE PECKHAM PRODUCES RABBITS OUT OF HATS!



The Peckham has again produced an outstanding package, this time for first time homebuyers. It's been calculated to help you during the first three years. (The period when you discover you have to buy all those things you never knew you'd need).

BENEFITS AND CONDITIONS

- 1 The Peckham will allow the main income, plus half second income, multiplied by 2.75.
 - 2 Maximum advance is £30,000 (or 95% of valuation or purchase price whichever is lower) subject to income.
 - 3 The interest will be 1% below the Peckham basic rate for the first year, rising annually by 1/4% till basic rate is reached.
 - 4 Mortgages to be endowment type, but NO EXTRA INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED.
 - 5 Included, at highly competitive rates, will be combined buildings and contents cover, redundancy and sickness insurance cover and a conveyancing fee.
 - 6 You don't have to be a Peckham owner (though priority will go to such).
- If you are a first time buyer and intend to occupy the property yourself, you may apply. But we will not be accepting applications through third parties, ie brokers.

This is a limited offer so Dial 100 and ask for FREEPHONE PECKHAM NOW!



Manchester Business School

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Course Director: Professor Doug Wood

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An intensive three-week programme for key members of the organisation's top executive team.

The Senior Executive Course has an appropriate focus on top management responsibilities in the areas of:

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and provides an ideal forum for sharing fresh insights and information on areas of current concern.

The course uses Manchester's well known project approach to ensure that new ideas generate practical applications and maximises the sharing of experience amongst course members.

For details of reservations on our JANUARY or SEPTEMBER '86 courses please cut out the advertisement and mail it promptly (as places are limited) to Jean McDonald, Course Administrator, Manchester Business School, Booth Street West, Manchester M15 6PB. Telephone: 061-273 8226 Telex: 668354.

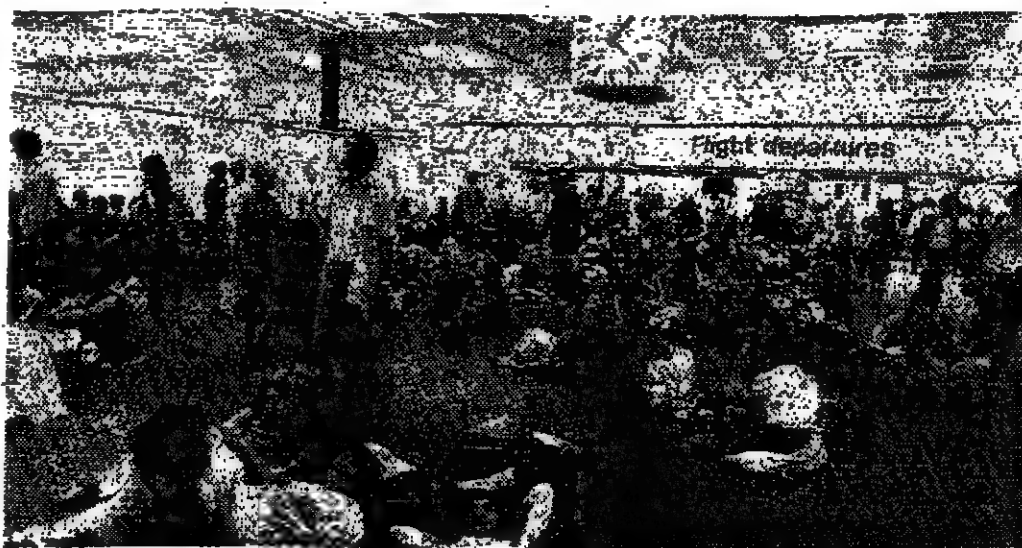
Name _____ Company _____

Address _____ Position _____

Tel. No. _____

"In the first rank internationally" *The Economist*

Flights with so few rights



Those awful delays: The scene that suddenly appears when airlines overbook

An irate *Times* reader complained recently about being unable to get on a scheduled flight to Marbella for which he had a confirmed fully paid ticket, because the airline concerned had overbooked the flight.

Along with 19 other similarly disappointed aspiring travellers he had to be re-routed, arriving at Marbella three-and-a-half hours later than the original flight.

"It wasn't so much the fact of overbooking that really annoyed me", he says. "Rather, it was the somewhat high-handed attitude the airline took, telling us that we were not entitled to compensation unless the overall delay was more than four hours."

Overbooking has become a common feature of scheduled air travel. The airlines will deliberately overbook on many routes to compensate for the likely number of "no shows" — in other words, people who have reserved flights but simply do not turn up.

So what are your rights if you are the victim of overbooking — or "bumped", as they say in the trade — on a scheduled flight?

Surprisingly, they are virtually non-existent, because the airlines, in the small print of their conditions of carriage, make it clear that they guarantee you carriage but not the time of your departure or arrival.

So even though your ticket is precise in specifying flight details, it does not represent a commitment by the airline to get you on the particular flight, only to get you where you are wanting to go — some time.

This state of affairs has provoked perennial attempts to impose at least a mandatory compensation scheme on airlines to apply in the event of overbooking.

Nothing along those lines has yet materialized, although there is a voluntary scheme applying to most British and European flights which provides for modest compensation to the overbooked victim in certain circumstances.

The scheme comes into play where passengers are denied a place on a flight for which they have a confirmed booking, because the flight has been overbooked.

In essence, they qualify for compensation if, in the case of British domestic flights, the airline cannot get them to their destination within two hours of the scheduled time of arrival of their intended flight.

In the case of all other flights the delay must be four hours before you qualify. So if the airline puts you on another flight, perhaps with another airline, or sends you on a roundabout route involving a change of aeroplane, no compensation is payable under the scheme unless you arrive four

hours later than the scheduled arrival time (not the actual arrival time) of your original flight.

Even then, compensation is limited to half of the one-way fare for your ticket — subject to a £150 maximum — plus any incidental expenses such as extra meals or accommodation caused by the delay.

If, however, the delay meant you missed an important meeting, or supporting event, or anything not quantifiable in

Deal for passengers who can afford to wait

"expenses" terms, you would not be able to claim compensation for it.

Even the manner in which this meagre scheme is operated comes in for criticism from the Air Transport Users' Committee, which had to fight vigorously to get the old £100 compensation increased to £150.

"Airlines should display a notice at their check-in desks which explains the scheme to passengers and should volunteer the information about the compensation available when overbooking arises", says Dennis Kane, the committee's secretary.

"In practice, many of them don't do this and it is a cause of great annoyance, inconvenience and irritation to the passengers. If the scheme was properly observed there would not be half so many complaints."

Moreover, not all airlines are members of the scheme. Turkish Airlines, for example, is not a signatory, so being bumped off one of its flights would not entitle you to compensation.

One bright spot on the horizon has been supplied by British Airways, which has introduced a pilot "volunteer" scheme at Heathrow airport modelled on the overbooking rules applicable to flights from the United States.

Under this system, as soon as it becomes evident that a flight has too many passengers and not enough seats, the airline staff seek volunteers to stand down and take alternative or later flights, offering them various forms of compensation in return.

MORTGAGES
1st Mortgage: Up to 100% at competitive rates. 2nd Mortgage: Up to 75% at competitive rates. Remortgages for home improvement, 2nd home, school and many other purposes from 15.5%.

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Telephone: 01-425 8284 & 01-425 5288

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Adam & Company	12%
Barclays	12%
BCI	12%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2%
Consolidated Credit	12 1/2%
Continental Trust	12%
Co-operative Bank	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
New Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%
Chifbank NA	12%

* Mortgage Base Rate.

THE TYPICAL CLIENT OF HAYS ALLAN GETS A BUSINESSMAN AS HIS ACCOUNTANT

LA Hays Allan
Chartered Accountants
SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, 317 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON WC1V 7NL
ALSO AT: CAMBRIDGE, CANTERBURY, EXETER, HAVESHILL AND READING

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Current account — no interest paid.
Deposit accounts — seven days notice required for withdrawals.
Barclays 6.25 per cent, Lloyds 6.25 per cent, Midland 6.25 per cent, NatWest 6 per cent, National Girobank 6 per cent. Fixed term deposits £10,000-£24,999, 1 month 8.5 per cent, 3 months 8.125 per cent, 6 months 7.75 per cent, National Westminster 1 month 8.22 per cent, 3 months 7.94 per cent, 6 months 7.48 per cent. Other banks may differ.

MONEY FUNDS:

Fund	Net	CHAR	Telephone
Allen Hurst	8.78	—	01 638 6070
Monthly Inc.	8.32	8.86	01 628 8090
Barclays	8.37	8.24	01 589 2777
Midland High Yield	8.50	8.77	0742 20999
Depository Money Management	8.78	9.07	01 236 6382
Account	8.88	9.18	—
Over £10,000	8.80	8.90	0706 66986
S & P Cash	8.87	9.35	0705 827738
Schroder Wang	9.15	9.54	0705 827738
Over £10,000	9.20	9.47	01 238 0532
Tidwell & Riley	9.05	9.28	01 236 6952
T & R 7 day	8.87	9.17	0272 732241
Tidwell 7 day	8.83	9.13	0272 732241
UTI 7 day	8.97	—	01 626 4681
Western Trust	8.97	8.78	0752 251161
Handerson Money Market	8.92	8.86	01 638 5757
Account	8.78	9.15	01 626 4588
M & G Hica	9.00	9.20	01 238 8361
HFC Trust 7 day	9.00	9.20	01 238 8361

CHAR = Compounded Net Annual Rate figures are the latest available at the time of going to press.

National Savings Bank

Ordinary accounts — interest 6 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1985, otherwise 3 per cent. Investment Account — 12.75 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £20,000.

National Savings Investment Bond

Min. investment £2,000 — max. £50,000. Interest — 13.25 per cent variable at six weeks notice paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 months' notice. Penalties in first year.

National Savings 3rd Index-linked certificate

Maximum investment £5,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 2.5 per cent in the first year; 2.75 per cent in the second year; 3.25 per cent in the third year; 4.25 per cent in the fourth year; 5.25 per cent in the fifth year. Value of Retirement Issue Certificate purchased in June 1980, £154.69 including bonus and supplement. June RPI 376.4 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month).

INTEREST RATES

ROUND-UP

National Savings Certificates
30th issue. Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 8.85 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

National Savings Yearly Plan
A one year regular savings plan converting into four-year savings certificates. Minimum £20. Maximum £200 a month. Return over five years 9.28 per cent — tax free.

National Savings Deposit Bond
Minimum investment £100 maximum £50,000. Interest 13.25 per cent variable at six weeks notice credited annually without deduction of tax. Repayment at three months' notice. Half interest only paid on bonds repaid during first year.

Local authority yearling bonds
12 months fixed rate investments interest 11.25 per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayer), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Guaranteed Income Bonds
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 1/2/3/4 yrs, General Portfolio, 9.1 per cent, 5 yrs, Liberty Life and Credit & Commerce, 9.3 per cent.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayer). 1 yr Warrington, 11 per cent, minimum investment £500; 2/3 yrs Bolton, 11 per cent, minimum investment £500; 4 yrs Blackpool, 11 1/2 per cent, minimum investment £500; 5 yrs Bourne, 11 1/2 per cent, minimum investment £500; 6/7 yrs Dover, 11 1/2 per cent, minimum investment £1,000; 8/9/10 yrs Worthing, 11 1/2 per cent, minimum investment £500. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy, Loans Bureau (638 6381 between 10am and 2.30pm) see also on Prestal no 24806.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts — 8.25 per cent. Extra interest accounts usually pay 1 to 2 per cent over the ordinary share rates. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

12.5%*

A YEAR

IMMEDIATE INCOME PAID FREE OF TAX†

THE FUND — primarily invests in "exempt" British Government Securities (Gilt). These are Gilt issues that are not liable to any UK taxation.

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS — paid free of any withholding taxes.

A REAL RETURN — inflation is only around 7%. The fund therefore provides a real return of more than 5%.

NO FIXED TERM — the investment can be held for as long as you wish, you can sell at any time, on any business day.

MINIMUM INVESTMENT £1,000
The fund has been certified as a "Distributing Fund" under the provisions of the U.K. Finance Act 1984 in respect of its latest account period.

ABOUT BRITANNIA GROUP
Britannia is one of the leading investment management groups in the U.K., Channel Islands and U.S.A. and now manages in excess of £4,000m. on behalf of 350,000 investors worldwide, including 1,000 institutional clients from its offices in London, Jersey, Denver and Boston.

BRITANNIA JERSEY GILT FUND LIMITED

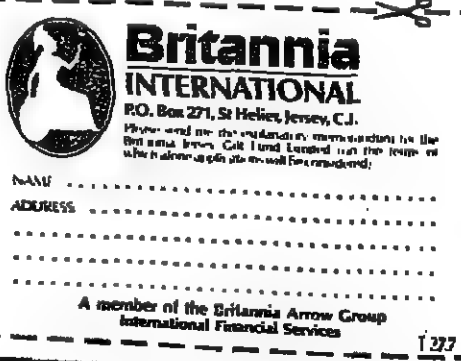
COMPLETE COUPON — and to view a detailed letter together with our latest investment bulletin and the Fund brochure, including your application form.

*Calculated as at 22nd July 1985.

†The fund is based in Jersey and is listed on The Stock Exchange, London.

NOTE — U.K. resident shareholders will, depending on their circumstances, be liable to U.K. taxation in respect of dividends they receive. Investors should recognise that while Gilt provide a very high immediate return, the prospects of capital gain in the future may vary. The fund, should therefore be considered as part of an overall balanced portfolio.

Britannia International Investment Management Limited
P.O. Box 271, Queensway House, Queen Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Telephone: Jersey (0534) 737414 Telex: 4793042



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Pick up the phone and find out how Save & Prosper's Regular Savings Plan can turn a few pounds a month into a very substantial capital sum. Phone us today between 10.00 and 4.00 for all the details. You're straight through for free.

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SAVE & PROSPER

Just in time

Look what's happened at Britoil since the Government sold 51% of its shares.

In November 1982, Britoil became a publicly quoted company when the Government sold 51% of its shares to the public. Since then Britoil's achievements have been most impressive. Britoil is one of the country's leading oil and gas companies. And it's one of the world's largest companies engaged primarily in exploration and production.

Since 1981, its profits after tax have virtually doubled.

Today, Britoil has the greatest share of exploration acreage of any company on the UK Continental Shelf.

During 1984 it produced 61,000,000 barrels of oil - nearly 6,000,000 gallons a day and 69 billion cubic feet of gas.

At the end of 1984, Britoil's worldwide reserves stood at 554,000,000 barrels of oil and 916 billion cubic feet of gas.

Now the Government has decided to offer its remaining shares for sale.

And, as in the past, it intends to give private individuals, not just City institutions, a full opportunity to apply for shares.

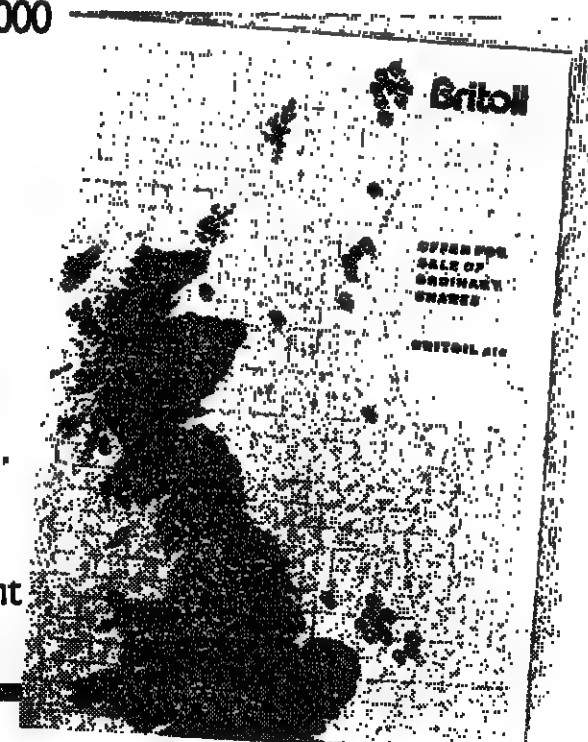
Subject to market conditions the offer is planned for the end of this month.

There will be just seven days in which to make an application for shares before the offer closes early in August.

The Offer for Sale document and application forms will be published in many national newspapers.

They will also be available from all branches of National Westminster Bank, Barclays Bank and Bank of Scotland. But you can ensure you receive an application form and a copy of the Offer for Sale document as soon as they are available simply by filling in this coupon.

Britoil has built up a first class team of exploration, project development and field operating staff led by experienced management.



Please send me more information about Britoil and reserve my copy of the Offer For Sale document, without obligation.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Send to: Britoil plc,
P.O. Box 5000, Bristol, BS99 1GB.

Britoil

SOON, THE REMAINING 49% OF BRITOIIL SHARES ARE TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE.

Issued by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited on behalf of H.M. Government.

UNIT LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS[illegible]

Gatting's men break Northants to fly high

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

UXBRIDGE: Middlesex (23 pts) beat Northamptonshire (13 pts) by an innings and 162 runs

Middlesex moved to the top of the Britannia Assurance county championship when they beat Northamptonshire yesterday and have now taken a lead over Gloucestershire of 14 points, though Gloucestershire have a game in hand.

This was Middlesex's sixth victory of the season, five of them achieved when they had all their current England players in the side. They had to work for it in the end, much harder than had seemed likely on the first morning.

Yesterday, after reducing Northamptonshire from 30 to overnight 53 for 1 to 69 by bad weather, they were held up by bad

well, had taken the wickets of Maitland, the night watchman, as well as Boyd-Moss and Larkins for five runs. His return catch to get rid of Larkins, high and right handed, was spectacularly good. It was Edmonds again who accounted for Bailey after an early lunch. But Williams stayed for 8 minutes and Lamb and Wild were still together at tea, three-quarters of an hour after Williams was out. Once Gatting had removed Lamb, Daniel did the rest. Daniel is being allowed to bowl much too short, but he is not alone in that. Having softened up Ripley with several fast balls that whistled past his chin, he hit the base of his middle stump and then he knicked out Griffiths. By then the fall that had concealed aircraft even a few hundred feet up during the morning had lifted, and Middlesex still had 75 minutes to spare.

Though one-sided, it was a good game of cricket on an excellent ground. In this form Middlesex take an awful lot of holding. They have a balanced attack, and no lack of batting when Radley and Downham play as they did. Their fielding, too, was splendid, none more so, of course, than Butcher's, and Gatting has taken well to the captaincy. He usually makes sure that there is something happening.

Championship table

	P	W	L	T	pts
Middlesex	15	6	7	2	23
Gloucestershire	14	5	8	1	19
Warwickshire	14	5	8	1	19
Nottinghamshire	14	4	9	1	16
Surrey	14	4	9	1	16
Northants	14	4	9	1	13
Leicestershire	14	3	10	1	9
Derbyshire	14	3	10	1	9
Essex	14	2	11	1	7
Worcestershire	14	2	11	1	7
Gloucestershire	14	2	11	1	7
Warwickshire	14	2	11	1	7
Nottinghamshire	14	2	11	1	7
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Essex	14	2	11	1	7
Worcestershire	14	2	11	1	7
Gloucestershire	14	2	11		

Glittering prize awaits Oh So Sharp Princess Tracy for sprint repeat

Oh So Sharp can set the seal on a brilliant career by becoming the sixth of her sex to capture the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot this afternoon. Aunt Edith, Park Top, Dahlia (twice), Powness and Time Charter are the distinguished female stars that have earned a special place in the history of the premier race since its inception in 1951. Now Henry Cecil's exceptional three-year-old, unbeaten in six outings, can join them.

Oh So Sharp faces 12 rivals, including five overseas challengers, but so impressive have been her performances this season in winning two classics, the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks, that I have every confidence the Newmarket filly will reign supreme.

The Sheikh Mohammed-owned filly, a daughter of Kris, gave us some heart-stopping moments before her victory in the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket. Struggling to go the pace for most of the race, Steve Cauthen urged her to cut down those specialist milers, Al Bahari and Bella Colera, in the final stride of one of the most thrilling classics ever seen.

Any doubts about Oh So Sharp's ability to stay a mile and a half on softened going in the Epsom Oaks were quickly dispelled when, in the style of a true champion, she quickened right away from the Irish filly, Triptych, who had earlier landed the Irish 2,000 Guineas, to win easily by six lengths.

The form of Oh So Sharp's classic victories has stood up well with Al Bahari winning her next three races, including the Irish 1,000 Guineas and Coronation Stakes, and Triptych subsequently finishing a gallant fifth, beaten four and a half lengths, in the Irish Sweeps Derby behind Law Society, who must be regarded as Oh So Sharp's principal rival today.

Law Society, attempting to give Vincent O'Brien his fourth King George victory, is at his best on fast ground, but had to work hard for his Irish Derby success. Pat Eddery's mount was stuck in a pocket half a mile out, and was forced to deliver its challenge on the wide outside before catching Theatrical in the nick of time.

Previously Law Society had run in the Epsom Derby, but could never get to grips with the bold, front-running Slip Anchor and was beaten seven lengths. Inevitably, Oh So Sharp is being compared with her illustrious stable companion and Law Society, at least, can provide a collateral line of form.

Today's French challenge is headed by the former Australian campaigner, Strawberry Road, who represents the powerful Daniel Wildenstein-Patrick Biancone team. Unbeaten in two outings this term, Strawberry Road should confirm his Saint-Cloud superiority over the four-year-old filly, Treizime, but this tough six-year-old faces a hard task conceding 16lb to my selection.

Rainbow Quest heads the British senior runners, but after two facile successes against modest opposition at Goodwood and Epsom, he surrendered rather tamely, against Pebbles in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown recently.

With the defection of Comanche Run, Lester Piggott has switched to Cruzy, who recently joined Robert Armstrong's Newmarket stable. Last season's Ebor winner was outpaced by one of today's rivals, the Irish-trained Petroski, in the Princess of Wales Stakes at Newmarket's July meeting.

Petroski must have sound each-way prospects but for those looking for a value-for-money bet I recommend Raft, who, if he can truly stay 12 furlongs at top pace, has the finishing speed to reach a place. Khaled Abdullah's four-year-old, third in last season's Champion Stakes, has a valid excuse for his disappointing effort behind Jupiter Island in Royal Ascot's Hardwicke Stakes, as he lost a shoe during the race and finished very sore.

The Japanese should be congratulated on sending their Derby scorer Sirius Symbol, but in the firm belief that she is one of the outstanding post-war fillies, Oh So Sharp is napp'd to command the stage on this glittering occasion.

Ascot has again provided an interesting supporting programme with the women jockeys getting their chance to sparkle in the Hope Diamond Stakes. Panny Hills, daughter of the Lambourn trainer, Barry, has high hopes of claiming the prize on Field Hand, Elaine Mellor, on Sheer Cliff, and Maxine Juster, Soldat Bleu must be respected, but I just prefer Franca Vittadini's mount, Sand Iron, who was a credible third in the Free Handicap early in the season.

Some top quality fillies contest the Princess Margaret Stakes. Ian Balding, who has had such a splendid season with his juvenile fillies, fields Measuring, unbeaten in three starts. There is little doubt that Royal Nugget and Dusty Dollar, on their running behind Lady Brideshead at Newmarket, but I am content to rely on the Beekhampton-trained Kingscote, who was crying out for six furlongs after her fine third in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Advance, runner-up in the Royal Hunt Cup, could provide Jeremy Tree with another success in the Crocker Butelet Handicap and I expect Michael Stoute's fast-improving three-year-old, Dilshan, to extend his winning run to four in the Sandringham Stakes.

The feature event at Newmarket is the Beeswing Stakes in which Paul Cole's Sarah may edge out Capricorn Belle. Also at this meeting Charlie Nelson's Kelly's Royale may upset the Stewards' Cup hero, Chaplin's Club, in the Greenall's Brewery Handicap.



No danger: Steve Cauthen and Oh So Sharp, who should dominate today's Ascot feature

Top of the bill: Henry Cecil (left) and Sheikh Mohammed, trainer and owner of today's big race favourite, Oh So Sharp

3.20 KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH DIAMOND STAKES (Group 1: £134,274; 1m 4f) (13 runners).

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